McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. VIII. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1876. NO. 10

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Meeting of the Senatorial Conference.

If agreeable to Conferees from Clearfield and Clinton counties, they will meet the Senatorial Conferees of Centre county, at the Bush House Parlor in Bellefonte, on Wednesday, March 15th inst., for the purpose of electing Senatorial delegates to the State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg the 29 instant.

JOHN G. LOVE,
Chairman Co.. Committe.

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

In pursuance of the call of the chairman, a meeting of the Republican County Committee was held in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at the office of Wm. P. Wilson, Esq. The permanent Secretary of the Committee being absent, on motion, J. Spear Thompson was elected Secretary of the meeting. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, after which the committee proceeded to elect two representative delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 28th instant.

W. W. Rogers, Edward T. Tuten, Jas. P. Coburn, Esq., and W. E. Irwin, were nominated. On the first ballot, Edward T. Tuten and Jas. P. Coburn, receiving a majority of votes cast, and were declared duly elected Representative delegates to the State Convention. On motion of S. D. Gray, Esq., Dr. E. A. Russel and John T. Johnson were elected Senatorial Conferees, to meet the Senatorial Conferees from Clearfield and Clinton counties, to elect a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, after which the Committe adjourned *sine die*.

J. SPEAR THOMPSON, Secretary.

Taxation and Politeness.

Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, in his speech on the Centennial bill, made the statement that in 1860 the annual taxes paid by the people in this country amounted to $154,000,000 and in 1870 to $730,000,000, but forgot to mention that the chief part of the increase was caused by the operations headed by one Robert E. Lee, who lived in "a little town" of the district represented by him, and upon whose grave "no imputation can be cast that I will not rise and repel it." Had Mr. Tucker and Mr. Lee been as economically and constitutionally inclined in 1861 as Mr. Tucker is now Mr. Lee would probably have lived to dispense generous hospitality at Arlington to this day, and the lamentations of his representative over the great burden of taxation would not have become necessary.

This burden of taxation is a great misfortune, we know, but not much greater than the ridiculous condition of things which makes any allusion to the cause of it a breach of politeness, as the leaders in the present House seem to think it. They will never tire of bemoaning the calamity: but all who hint that the authors of the calamity are known are at once reminded how improper it is to call in question the conduct of such eminent and patriotic gentlemen, and are told that it would be extremely becoming to pay the bills and ask no questions about the way they were incurred.

The delightful youth who set fire to his father's granary, burned up his entire crop of wheat, and then found fault with his mother for not providing enough to eat, and twitted the old gentleman for grumbling at incendiaries, was a fair sample of reconstructed statesmanship as it manifests itself under the regime of Democracy. The bearing and manner of these pleasant gentlemen, Messrs. Hill and Tucker, in defense of the cause which they love is as graceful as can be imagined, under the circumstances.

We have not a word of fault to find with it; and then it is well supplemented by the conduct of General Banks, who pours oil upon the waters, and is as careful not to inflict an injury upon "our side" as he was when he sported the stars of a major-general, and sacrificed immortality to safety in the Valley of the Shenandoah

What is the Difference?

In another column will be found the story of Belknap's fall. His conduct is deemed a high crime and misdemeanor. Yet, what has he done? Simply accepted a fee for appointing a man to a lucrative office. As great a crime as this is considered to be it is matched every year by the Democratic ring of this county. We have it on the authority of the "Industrial World," a paper published in Clearfield county, that not many years ago a Centre county Treasurer was discovered in the act of appropriating to himself money in a similar way and contrary to law.

All the efforts of the ring to strengthen themselves with the party by distributing official favor originate from the same corrupting source. The present board of Commissioners have bribed a paper and made it their official organ by official patronage, and what makes the case more aggravating is the fact that they have paid this paper more for the work than it would have cost to have had the same done in all the papers of the county. As we have stated before—and it has not been denied—they are paying the "Watchman" eight hundred dollars a year for job work which the Centre Hall "Reporter" agreed to do for three hundred and fifty dollars a year. Why do they thus waste the peoples' money? Is it not plain to the most dull comprehension that it is for some corrupting purpose

There are many new bridges to be built, a new roof is to be put on the jail, and an opportunity such as has not occurred for years, is presented to the present board to profit by giving out contracts, and in another year the people will no doubt find that their Commissioners have improved their opportunity.

Last year the Commissioners of this county (if we except Mr. Gramly, the Republican official) received larger pay for services than any other county in the central part of the State, and why? Not because this county is larger than any other, but simply for the reason that they are determined to farm the office at the expense of the people! This evil in some counties where it has not been carried to the extent that it has here, has attracted the attention of the people and an effort is being made to correct it by applying to the Legislature for a bill fixing the salary of these officers. Three hundred dollars a year a piece would be ample pay for any one Commissioner, and would pay him well for every day that his services would be required at the county seat. And yet last year one of the Democratic Commissioners received $900 and the other about $500!

Is not this an outrage! We ask, Will the people longer endure it? Are they willing to pay more for carrying on the county government for the sake of party triumph than it would cost if the government was placed in the hands of honest men?

Shall Treason Triumph?

The difficulty of placing before the country the true condition of some of the Southern States has led the Southern Democracy, who for the most part are amnestied rebels, to pursue, unchecked, a course of outrage and murder, especially among the colored citizens. Whether it was wise or otherwise to shut out such information from the people of the North remains to be seen. The immediate result, however, is shown in the unprotected State of the blacks and of the white Republicans in that section. This could never have been contemplated by men who wished the rebellion to be put down, and the sentiments which produced it exterminated. They cherish the idea that speedy amnesty and the absence of all pains and penalties would appeal to the honor and conscience of all those who had sought to destroy the Union. Republican legislation was designed to restore the disloyal to their privileges, and to build up the South in prosperity. No statesmen of any period of the world's history, or of any nation, were ever actuated by higher motives than those which prevailed during the passage of the reconstruction acts by a Republican Congress, and they had a right to expect that the beneficiaries under those acts would respond in a manly manner, and abandon both the 'lost cause' and the principles it represented.

But in that they were mistaken. They found the ex-Confederate whites very willing to take advantage of the grace offered them; but instead of abandoning what had been forgiven, they not only carried their disloyalty into amnesty, but have by some means endowed it with a species of respectability within some of the Southern States. Thus disloyal persons have received the benefits of the reconstruction and the amnesty measures who were not entitled to them.

The prosperity of the South under reconstruction has made it wealthier than ever it was when slavery existed, and indeed the South generally would have been more prosperous had it not been for the conduct and character of the leading disloyal whites there today. Reconstruction and disloyalty are in deadly antagonism. If the North could have foreseen that in 1875 there would have been an element of treason in the Congress of the United States very different remedies would have been applied. But it is there, and the country cannot look on with indifference, or regard the social condition of the South with any other feeling than dismay.

Belknap's Fall.

Last Thursday the country was startled by the news that the Secretary of War, General Belknap, had been found guilty of trading in the offices in his gift. The facts may be briefly stated as follows:

Caleb P. Marsh, of New York, in 1870, was offered the appointment of post trader at Fort Sill, through his intimacy with the family of the Secretary of War. He made a contract with the trader already there, permitting him to continue in consideration of $12,000 of the annual profits, payable in quarterly installments. The money thus received was divided with the Secretary of War for two years by remittances to Mrs. Belknap, and subsequently the reduced amount of $6,000 a year agreed on with the trader was similarly divided by remittances direct to the Secretary.

These facts were presented to the House of Representatives on Thursday, by the committee investigating the matter, resulting, after an hour's debate under the previous question, in a unanimous vote for the impeachment of the ex-Secretary, notwithstanding that his resignation had been accepted immediately on the knowledge of the guilt coming out. The members of the committee that made the investigation were appointed by the Speaker managers of the proceedings before the Senate.

Hitherto General Belknap has borne a spotless reputation as an official, and had won himself a proud name as an officer in the late war. He was the trusted friend of the President, and by his conviction he has smirched the good name of our government; to the stain the world will point with scornful reproach for many a year. It is not a mere misfortune for the Administration nor for the Republican party, but it touches the American people without distinction of politics.

The New York *Times*, the leading Republican paper of the country, in speaking upon this subject, says:

Through all the wretched story of General Belknap's connection with the Fort Sill tradership there runs a vein of domestic tenderness which lends its reading a new element of pain. The ardent, unreflecting gratitude of a deeply loved wife prompts her to offer to the man whose roof had sheltered her when in sickness the use of her husband's official influence. By a bargain, rather implied than understood, she takes a share of the income which her friend and host obtained by hiring out his Indian post-tradership. There is nothing in Mr. Marsh's narrative to show that Secretary Belknap knew of this arrangement till after the death of his wife, though it does appear that her sister, the present Mrs. Belknap, was perfectly cognizant of the fact. Whether he knew from the first, of the bargain between his wife and Mr. Marsh, General Belknap certainly made no scruples about taking the money when its original receipt was gone. He seems to have thought as little as the women of his household about the moral turpitude of the transaction, and it was only when exposure stared him in the face that he recoiled before the load of shame which his act carried with it.

When all the just indignation against General Belknap's offense has been exhausted it is impossible not to feel a certain pity, as well as scorn, for the man He inherited an honored name, and started on a public career full of promise in a way worthy of the son of the sturdy old fighter of 1812. He came out of the war with the character of a brave and capable officer, and he earned as Collector of Internal Revenue of one of the districts of Iowa, the reputation of a rigidly faithful public servant. The people who knew him had implicit confidence in his purity of character down to the very hour when his dishonor was clearly proved. Today, with blasted reputation, ruined hopes, and all the avenues of public service practically shut against him forever, there are few men in any position who would change places with the ex-Secretary of War. And yet, as political morals go, his offense was a venial one. In those days of open and whole sale stealing, popular attention could not be excited by mere official jobbery. The magnitude which such an offense assumes when committed in a high position may help to educate the public conscience to a perception of its heinousness in humbler stations.

It is not necessary to discuss the effects of Belknap's downfall on the fortunes of the Administration or of the Republican party. No Democrat, save Mr. Clymer, tried to vulgarize a very impressive occasion by making party capital out of it. There is no proof that the President had any exceptional facilities for discovering the dishonesty of the head of the War Department; nor is there any that he was ever furnished with sufficient grounds of accusation against him. However this may be the future of the Republican party is not bound up with the fortunes of any of its trusted agents however high placed. When it is proved that the party, as such, has extended its confidence to any man after he had been shown to be a rascal, there will be reason for disputing its title to public confidence. General Belknap, like some other Republicans who have taken their departures from the path of rectitude, was trained in the Democratic party, and never abandoned certain Democratic associations. Neither party need be called upon to share his disgrace, for his fall is simply another lesson in human frailty and another testimony to the prevalence of a debased standard of public duty of which all our political life has shown too many examples during the past ten years.

Democratic Legislators.

We copy the following letter from the special correspondent of the *Village Record*. We think our readers will find it of interest:

Although the Legislature has been in session eight weeks, but three bills have gone to the Governor for his signature, and the calendars of both houses are largely increasing in proportion with each day's session. The House was buried beneath a perfect avalanche of new bills last week—forty-two having been introduced one night—and to extricate themselves from the burdensome mass of legislation before the dawn of the Centennial, the members will have to do much harder and more judicious work than they have thus far performed. Nearly 400 bills have been reported from the various committees of the House, and about 200 from Senate committees, and as the Democrats have determined in caucus not to favor any resolution designating a day when the introduction of new legislation shall cease, there is a prospect that the large amount of business now before the Legislature for its consideration will be increased the next few weeks rather than diminished. The movements of the Democrats in refusing to take any action looking to an adjournment at a reasonable time have but one explanation—that they are after the grab of ten dollars a day allowed for services after the expiration of the regular session. The more persistent opponents of an early adjournment justify their conduct by saying they are here in the interest of their constituents, who should be given ample time to send in their legislation. To tell them that they must cease in their demands for bills in prospective would be to establish an arbitrary rule unworthy of a Legislature elected by the people. But these fellows have nothing to say about the $3,000 a day of which the State will be robbed after the one hundred days shall have expired. There are some Democrats who are favorable to an adjournment within a reasonable period and have freely expressed their opinion of the necessity of such a course as a political expedient, but they are overslaughed by those who care nothing for party when it steps in the way of their financial interest. Therefore, I fear the cause of dishonesty will triumph. If it had any desire to facilitate and get through with the necessary legislation before it, the House could soon reduce the mountain of business. A large majority of the bills are of no consequence and should be summarily put out of the way at the earliest parliamentary opportunity. They are generally to cure a slight inconvenience under existing laws or to carry out the crotchet of some particular person. The State would be much better off without them, and the people would thank the Legislature for rejecting them. If one half the bills now on the calendars should be safely piloted through the legislative waters they will constitute a bulky and incongruous contribution to legal lore.

The fact that the legislature appropriated $1,000,000 in 1874 for the erection of a permanent building in the Centennial grounds seems to have been forgotten judging from the demands made on the State for appropriations for other Centennial purposes. There are now before the legislature five bills asking for various sums. The board of Centennial managers want $40,000 for the erection of a building to accommodate the people of Pennsylvania, the Anjutant General wants $60,000 to defray transportation and canvass expenses of the National Guards at the exposition, the commissioners of the State geological survey want $10,000 for the display of minerals, the superintendent of public instruction wants $15,000 for a proper exhibition of the educational interests, and the fish commissioners want $2,000 to show the foreign potentates what kind of fish is propagated in our streams. The grangers wanted $50,000 from the State as a loan to be used in the erection of tents on the grounds, but the Attorney General rudely got on their corns by declaring the bill unconstitutional, thus dashing all their fond hopes to the ground. The grangers blame Victor E. Piollett the late Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, for getting them into this trouble. Most of them were opposed to this mode of procedure and preferred to raise the necessary funds (about $150,000) from the members of the order. As the legislative halls are constantly encircled with a halo of patriotism it is probable that all the Centennial appropriation bills will go through.

Mr. Edge introduced on Friday an act to authorize a change in the width of state roads, plank roads and turnpike roads,

Whereas, In many parts of the commonwealth public highways exist that from their necessary width entail needless cost to the district in which they are located, and are, from neglect to keep them in repair, dangerous to the public using them, therefore

Section 1, Be it enacted, etc., That the Courts of Quarter Sessions shall within their respective counties have authority on petitions of citizens setting forth that any public road or highway having a greater width than thirty-three feet may be reduced to thirty-three feet, with advantage to the public to appoint a jury of view and review in the manner provided for laying out public roads and highways, and may on report decree such reduction, and the supervisors or road commissioners having charge of the same shall make such reduction within six months of service of notice of such decree, and shall give notice to the owners of land on the line of such road or highway to erect their fences on their respective lands to correspond with such change and in case of their failure to do, after three months notice from said supervisors or road commissioners, then the said supervisors or road commissioners shall cause the same to be done, and the costs and expenses of making such changes shall be collected from such owner or owners by suit in the name of the township or district, as debts of like amount are collectable.

Section 2. Plank road, turnpike road or other toll road company, desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this act by reducing the width of the roadway, may proceed in the same manner as is provided in the first section of this act and shall be entitled to all its benefits.

Section 3. This act shall not apply to any public road or highway within the corporate limits of any city or borough in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Edge also introduced a bill to provide for the making and repairing the public roads of the different townships in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Edge's bill to abolish bank assessors has been favorably reported.

A LAW UNTO HIMSELF.—When the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives makes a blunder in his decisions on parliamentary law, his friends call it a new ruling. Speaker Kerr has already upset precedents which have stood the test of a century, and before he gets through will require a new digest to hold his peculiar rulings. No wonder that the veteran Journal Clerk, who had stood at his post for twenty-nine years, was forced to get from under this wreck of parliamentary precedents. Kerr evidently believes that any law that he makes is good enough for the occasion. The Democrats don't know enough to object, and the Republicans can't help themselves.

PHILADELPAIA, Jan. 1, 1876

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS.

GENTLEMEN:—Miss S. Burns, of 17th and Cestes streets, has long been a sufferer from a severe cough and hoarseness, which I considered chronic. She was treated by some of our most eminent physicians, but they were only able to afford her temporary relief. I prescribed Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the use of four bottles of which entirely cured her, as it is now four months since she took the last of it, during which time she has had no return of the complaint. For the good of suffering humanty, Miss Burns has requested me to lay the case before the public. Yours truly, T. D. MCGRATH, M. D., Druggist and Chemist, S. E. cor. 7th and Warton streets. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Brief Summary of News.

Domestic.

The Mary Bell, the largest steamboat on the Mississippi, burned at the wharf at Vicksburg; loss, $500,000.

Gen. Babcock says he will not resign nor ask for a military court.

Secretary Chandler does not wish to have the Pension Bureau taken from his department.

Gen. Crook's expedition is to punish the Sioux in Northern Wyoming.

Fifty houses were blown down in Princeton, Ind., and a large number in St. Charles, Mo.

Gov. Kellogg has been impeached.

The Connecticut Republicans nominated H. C. Robinson for Governor, F. T. Kingsbury for Lieutenant-Governor, Prof. Walker for Secretary of State, and candidates for other offices, on an earnest hard-money, reform, free school and no third term platform; Marshall Jewell was proposed for President, but no action taken.

Mardi Gras was celebrated in Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Memphis.

In the Legislature, further reductions were made in the New York Salary bill; a bill to reduce the rate of licenses in New York was presented.

Revival meetings continue in Philadelphia.

Gen. Sherid an reports again on the need of two more posts on the Yellowstone, and offers to build them for $200,000.

The National debt was reduced $3,272,733 in February.

The annual Sunday-school Congress is now in session at Plainfield N. J.

A subscription $30,000 is being raised for General Babcock; Babcock is no to retire from the White House.

Foreign.

In France, Teisserene de Bort has become Minister of Agriculture.

The Duc Decazes resolved to remain a candidate at the second election, to be held in the eighth District of Paris.

It was stated that Don Carlos has relinquished the struggle against King Alfonso.

Senor Castelar protested against Deputies being compelled to take the oath of allegiance.

Don Carlos fled to France, and the Carlist war virtually ended.

M. Dufaure directed prosecutions for violating the press law to be discontinued in France.

It was understood that the Japanese quarrel with Corea was settled.

The British Solicitor-General was defeated at the Horsham election by 54 votes.

There were sanguinary affrays in Servia, during the communal elections.

Khokand has become a Russian province.

M. Lefrane accepted the Ministry of the Interior in France.

Great suffering is reported from the inundated districts in Hungary.

It was reported that Col. Gordon was returning to Cairo.

The Emperor William has refused Count von Arnim leave to return safely to Berlin to visit his son.

It was reported that the revolutionist Blanqui was dead.

M. Gambetta declared the Republicans would treat President MacMahon as above party attacks.

Eight hundred Turks were slain in a battle at Herzegovina.

The Leeds Amphi-theater was burned.

Don Carlos was in France on his way to London.

The steamer Bothnia was burned at sea; no lives lost.

It was decided in London to surrender Winslow after 15 days' detention.

President MacMahon promised to act as a constitutional ruler.

The French Left Centre deputies adopted a liberal programme.

Mr. Cave made a report on the Egyptian finances, favoring converting the debt into 7 per cent-stock.

Don Carlos addressed a Legitimest deputation at Bologne.

The Sultan offered general amnesty to the Herzegovinians.

Don Carlos is in London.

Amnesty is offered to the Carlists.

A writ was served on Minister Shenck as he was leaving London for the United States.

——We received, a few days ago, from our former agent, Mr. F. R. Bible, of Snow Shoe, subscriptions of George McBath and William H. Johnsonbaugh.

Poetry.

"Uncle Sam's a Hundred."

AN ANTICIPATORY CENTENNIAL ODE.

Oh! ye powers! what a roar,
Such was never heard before—
Thundering from shore to shore;
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Cannon boom and trumpets bray,
Fiddles squeak and fountains play—
'Tis his great Centennial day:
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Stalwart men and puny boys,
Maids and matrons swell the noise,
Ev'ry baby lifts its voice:
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Nervous folks, who dote on quiet,
Though they're half distracted by it,
Can't help mixing in the riot:
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Brutes that walk and birds that fly,
On the earth or in the sky,
Join the universal cry:
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

Well, suppose he is—what then?
Don't let us act like crazy men.
Must we take to fooling when
"Uncle Sam's a hundred?

There he stands—our modern Saul—
Head and shoulders above all;
Yet "Pride goes b fore a fall,"
E'en though one's a hundred.

"What's a hundred in our day?"
Foreign Uncle Sams will say:
"Let us sit and watch the play—
He is but a hundred."

"Granted he's a shapely youth—
Fair and ruddy—yet, forsooth!
He's TOO YOUNG—and that's the truth!
Only just a hundred.

"When he's twice as old, pard'ner!
'Twill be easier to foresee
What will be his destiny.
Now he's but a hundred!"

"When he has played his boyish pranks,
Should he seek to join our ranks
We'll reflect. But now—no thanks!
Why, he's but a hundred!"

Yes, our uncle's year's are few;
He is young the charge is true;
Let us keep that fact in view,
Though he counts a hundred.

Don't let's tempt him to ignore
Warnings that have gone before;
Perils both by sea and shore,
Now that he's a hundred.

Let us strive with earnest heart,
Each of us to do his part,
So that he may 'scape the smart,
Seeing he's a hundred.

And with solemn, grateful thought,
Of the deeds that he has wrought,
Guided, cherished, favored, taught,
Till he's reached a hundred.

Let us, as we vaunt his worth,
Mingle soberness with mirth,
While we shout to all the earth,
"Uncle Sam's a hundred."

DEC. 31, 1875. P. R. S.

The Curse of Wine.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

Not all the tempting joys that swim
Around the wine cup's babbling brim,
Through myriad-fold, can e'er atone
For peace, and love, and honor flown,
He who fears fortune's ragged frowns,
And seeks in wine his cares to drown,
Finds but deception in the bowl
And adds fresh tortures to his soul!
Each draught is rife with crime and sin,
And mocking fiends that lurk within
Prick with remorse and dark despair
The wretch who Satan's banquets share.

Lord! while o'er life's rude path I go,
If to my share fall care and woe,
Should sorrow's lingering load be mine,
I shall not at my lot repine,
But feel that blessed through life shall be,
If from wine snares and thraldom free;
And want and woe be lightly borne,
If thou but give me strength to spurn
The wrathful demon, foul and fell,
That leads to sin, remorse and hell.

Our Story Teller.

A Modern Water Nymph.

BY MARY V. SPENCER.

"There are lots of pretty girls about here. You've come just in time."

The speaker was Arthur Mowbray. He and his friend, Winthrop Somers, sat smoking, in the room of the former, at the Westchamp Hotel, a fashionable resort among the picturesque hills of Pennsylvania.

"You ought to know, as you came a week before myself," answered Somers. "Are any of our set here?"

"None, except Miss Hutchinson. I mean the girls of the neighborhood."

"The country girls. Bah! Milkmaids, and farmers' daughters, and the like. Blowsy creatures, with waists like beer barrels, great red hands, and feet as big and heavy as sledge-hammers. Thanks! None of them for me."

"Hush!" said his friend, speaking in a whisper. "Not so loud. The partitions between these hotel rooms are very thin. Miss Hutchinson's apartment is next to this, and if I'm not mistaken, I saw some of these very girls go in there a while ago."

Somers was a gentleman, with all his insufferable coxcombry; so he dropped his voice also, as he replied:

"Sorry, 'pon honor, if they've heard. Wouldn't do anything to hurt their feelings, you know."

"Wait till you know some of these girls, before you speak so imprudently of them," said Mowbray, a little severely. "There's Judge Morton's daughter. He was in Congress for many years, and she has spent two winters in Washington. She's as fresh as a pink, and as bright as a diamond; rides superbly; rows like a Yale, or Harvard stroke oar; dances divinely; sings—"

"Spare me, spare me," interrupted Somers, affecting to stop his ears. "I know just the sort of thing you mean. Goes blustering about in a man's jacket, apes all a man's sports, talks in a man's voice and has a man's mustache as thick as a shoe-brush. A woman has no business with physical exercise. It's a cant of the age. A Walnut street belle is the only woman fit for men of our class."

"You don't mean what you say," answered Mowbray, half angrily. "You're not such an absolute fool."

The next day Somers and Mowbray, returning from a walk up the mountain side, found themselves in the intervale, where a clear, crystal stream, here and there starred with water-lilies, flowed between wooded banks. Suddenly they heard the quick sound of oars, and the next moment there shot in sight around a bend in the river, a light little toy of a boat. The only occupant was a young lady, a beautiful girl of nineteen, who sent her fairy skiff skimming along, with a grace and ease that made it seem really alive. She was in sight only for a minute or two, for the creek soon made another bend, and behind this she disappeared coming and going, like a swallow in its flight. Mowbray, however, during that brief space, recognized an acquaintance, and took off his hat, deferentially, with a low bow. The girl answered with a bright smile, and a nod, and then was gone; and they heard only the swift, recurrent thud of her oars in the row locks, out of sight.

"A modern water-nymph by Jove!" cried Somers. "Beats the old Greek ones all hollow. Who is she? Some Baltimore girl, I suppose."

"That," said Mowbray, gravely, "is one of the girls of the neighborhood, of whom you made fun yesterday, you remember."

Somers gave a long whistle. "Oh! Miss Morton," he cried. "If she's a specimen of your country girls I take back all I said. Are there any more like her?"

"Plenty," replied, Mowbray. "But this is not Judge Morton's daughter. This is Miss Grace Crawford. Her father owns a farm in the interval. A farmer's daughter, you see?"

Somers gave another long whistle, but said nothing further.

That night there was a hop at the hotel, and Winthrop Somers, in a perfect evening costume, with a most exquisite nosegay in his button-hole, the very ideal of a Philadelphia beau of the first water, was to be seen dancing with Miss Crawford, not once only, but whenever she would give him a chance.

"It really seems one of those cases," said Miss Hutchinson, "so rare in this selfish nineteenth century, of love at first sight. And I congratulate you, my dear," she said, turning, mischievously, to Miss Crawford, who, just then, came up. Miss Hutchinson was a good deal older, and had a way of saying what she pleased. "He is undeniably handsome, besides being a millionaire."

"Dear me," demurely replied Miss Crawford, "You frightened me. To think that this great Sultan should condescend to throw his handkerchief to poor me, who am only a country girl."

Miss Hutchinson looked at her sharply. "So you overheard that speech of his," she said. I hoped you hadn't for Winthrop Somers, with all his coxcombry, is, at heart, a good fellow."

"But think of his having to associate with blowsy, red-handed, sledge-hammered footed girls," answered Miss Crawford, with a gay laugh, that was like the tinkle of silver bells. "Nay! having even to dance with them. I wonder if I would have crushed his dainty foot if I had happened to tread on it in that last waltz." And, as if to emphasize the idea she put out, for one instant, the smallest and prettiest slipper imaginable.

"You are making fun, and I won't talk to you any more," replied her companion, with a grave affectation of reproof. "Speaking rationally, I don't know what our cities would do, if they were not recruited from the country. Most of our prettiest women had mothers and grand-mothers born on a farm, and to that they owe their health and good looks, for the two are substantially synonymous. Nearly all our leading lawyers, clergymen, physicians, and merchants, were country lads. Every city gentleman is not like Winthrop Somers. You don't find Mr. Mowbray disparaging the country, do you?"

A deep blush rose and rose, and spread and spread, over Miss Crawford's face, till it dyed even the tips of her small, shell-like ears. She flirted her fan before her face, nervously; but Miss Hutchinson had noticed the blush, and she made her own silent comments accordingly.

Everybody at Westchamp, in a day or two, was talking of the conquest Miss Crawford had made. "Such a match for her," said the envious old maid. "How she'll adorn Rittenhouse Square," said a good hearted dowager, who boasted of the 'bluest blood.' "I thought Mr. Mowbray was smitten there," said a cynical old bachelor, "but as he is only a poor lawyer, of course he has no chance, and seeing it withdraws." "I met Mr. Somers and his friend, Mowbray," said another speaker, "out walking, this morning. Miss Morton was with Mowbray, ahead, and the lovers behind. Somers was very sweet on Miss Crawford, I assure you." "For my part," said a romantic Miss, "I don't believe a word of it; that is, I don't believe Miss Crawford will marry for money. Mr. Somers may be very sweet for her, as you say, but if some one else would speak, whom I have had my eye on, I believe she'd take him without a penny."

Who that some one else was this keen young observer did not say. But other people, besides Miss Hutchinson, had their suspicions. We, who are in the secrets of all parties, will not attempt to conceal that Mowbray was also in love with Miss Crawford. He had stood aloof, however, ever since the night of the dance. "If she likes Somers best, let her have him," he had said. "He is richer than I am, and can give her luxury and ease. I will not stand in her way." From all which it will be seen that Mowbray was a very proud man, and was, moreover, slightly one-sided in his judgment in this particular matter, for why not give Miss Crawford the chance to take him and a moderate competence, if she preferred it, instead of luxury and ease?

Fortune made for her, or for him, the chance, in spite of Mowbray's pride. One evening, after they had danced together, Somers, for once, having taken out some other lady, the two strolled out into the piazza, and thence allured by the moonlight, down to the side of the little river which here murmured and sparkled past the grounds of the hotel. Somehow Mowbray happened to say that he expected to leave in a day or two, and somehow something, in the tone of Miss Crawford's reply made him look down quickly into her face. The secret came out, as it always does, in the most natural manner, after this; and before he pair returned to the house, they were betrothed lovers.

"Only you were hardly fair to me," said Miss Crawford, as she leaned on his arm, just the least bit more heavily than before the engagement. "I had never, I am sure, given you any reason to believe that I was mercenary, or that I would rather be an idle woman of fashion than a real helpmate, as a wife ought to be. I don't believe," and now she leaned still more heavily on Mowbray's arm, "that the truest happiness is to be found in having a million. It is rather in knowing that others are making sacrifices in return. I know you thought I encouraged Mr. Somers; but I didn't; I only accepted attentions that I couldn't refuse without rudeness. If he had ever said a word that permitted me to speak, I would have spoken soon enough. Besides you never or hardly ever came near me. And somehow—you musn't misunderstand me, dear—I don't wish to speak ill of the poor man—but he always seemed to take it for granted that every girl must fall in love with him; and so I thought it quite fair to punish him for his conceit, the least bit; that is, if I could.

An hour later Miss Crawford stood by the little river again. This time with Mr. Somers. He had been engaged to her for the last waltz of the evening, ever since the day before; but as another dance intervened, which she had declined, he had begged her to come out, for a few minutes, into the cool air. Divining what it meant, and not sorry to have a chance to administer a lesson to him, on behalf of her sex, she assented.

"Mr. Somers," she said, gravely, when he had finished his declaration, "I regret you did not tell me this before; that is, if I had to be told at all, which I deplore. For I cannot marry you. In fact, I am pledged to another——"

"Ah!" he cried, with a start.

"Yes! an hour ago," continued Miss Crawford, "I agreed to become his wife. But," and now she drew her tall figure up to its fullest height, and there came a ring to her voice that made her listener feel how small a creature he really was, "but in no event could I have married you. I am only a simple country girl," with a low courtesy "one of those blowsy, red-handed, sledge-hammer footed creatures."

She was gone, for as she spoke the last word, she dropped another courtesy, lower even than the last, and with a gay, half mocking laugh, ran back to the hotel.

Bewildered, mortified, angry, baffled, Somers stood there, pulling at his mustache, till the last flutter of the white dress disappeared in the misty moonlight. Then he broke out.

"A precious fool I've made of myself. We city fellows are not smart enough, it seems, for these country girls."

But his amazement reached its climax, when he heard to whom Miss Crawford was betrothed.

"Cut me out!" he said. "Won my water-nymph! And he's poor! By Jove women are what no fellow can find out."

It is currently rumored that Messrs. Jarret and Palmer have invited the Advisory Council to attend in body their representation of "Julius Cæsar." Surely no recreation could be more beneficial to these overtaxed congregationalists. And nothing is more characteristic of the managers' enterprise, than this invasion of the sanctuary to give further publicity to this wonderful theatrical performance.

A resident who reached Detroit by a noon train yesterday, after an absence of two weeks, was met at the depot by his eight-year old son, who loudly welcomed him. "And is everybody well, Willie?" asked the father. "The wellest kind," replied the boy. "And nothing has happened?" "Nothing at all. I've been good, Jennie's been good, and I never saw ma behave herself so well as she

Political.

The Rebel Prison Pens.

A Scathing Reply to Mr. Hill.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF A TIOGA COUNTY SOLDIER — ANDERSONVILLE AND FLORENCE.

Mr. A. S. Reynolds, of Tioga, a soldier in the Union army during the late war, and for nearly a year a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates, has written a letter detailing his prison experience which we copy from the Elmira *Advertiser*. Although somewhat long, it will be found highly interesting; and it is certainly a conclusive refutation of Mr. Hill's statements in Congress, and a scorching rebuke to those Democratic editors who have been trying to apologize for his falsehoods.

MR. REYNOLDS' EXPERIENCE.

As I was a Union soldier for three years, and was ten months of that time a prisoner, and a greater portion of the ten months was spent in the Andersonville prison, and as Mr. Hill, from Georgia, has opened the ball, I propose to compare notes with him, as I know from actual experience that he has stated things absolutely false in regard to the healthy location of Andersonville stockade, and of the treatment of the prisoners, and of vegetables being plenty, and in regard to the pack of bloodhounds kept at Andersonville, which I will show to the satisfaction of any reasonable mind before I close this actual experience of my own, which can be proved by any old Andersonville prisoner, who has a good memory, or diary, to quote from, as I have.

I will enter into detail from the very first, in order to show the kindness of the Confederate authorities and soldiers to us Union prisoners from the capture to the exchange.

I was taken prisoner, with 891 others in the first day's fight in the Wilderness. Before I was even under guard a rebel officer rode up in haste and snatched from my head a black felt hat, cramming on my head in return an old gray cap, saying as he did so that that was good enough for a d——d Yankee. That was very kind. As I was placed under guard another ran his hand in my pocket for money; another kind act. The Confederates then marched us 18 miles to Orange Court House, Va., in about five hours, and in the Court House yard took all our tent pieces and blankets, then marched us to Gordonsville, Va., and packed us in box cars, from 95 to 100 in each car, and shipped us to Lynchburg, Va., and went through us for money, revolvers and knives. All very kind, again. They then shipped us from Lynchburg to Danville, Va., and packed us into the old tobacco factories. And here the rebel guards were so very and everlasting kind that they would

SHOOT A UNION PRISONER

on the second and third floors for simply getting up to a window to look out; that is, if the guard on the ground below could see a man's face at the window he would send a ball crashing through it, and he did wound two severely; and there was not the least chance to even make an attempt to escape. All very fine, Mr. Hill!

They moved us on the 17th of May, 1864, to Andersonville, where we arrived on the 23rd. Here also they were so very kind as to go through us again, fearing, I suppose, that we were carrying something that was a burden to us, when we scarcely had clothes left to our backs, for they had relieved us of hats, coats, boots, money, revolvers, knives, tent pieces, and blankets. Any thing they chose to take they went for as a hungry dog would for a good dinner. Now, I doubt if Mr. Hill could cite such an instance of extra kindness on the part of our Union soldiers to Confederate prisoners.

Well, imagine our surprise when we arrived at Andersonville to be informed that we were going to be turned into what we called a bull-pen, without a blanket, a piece of tent, with no barracks, nothing to cover us from storm or sun. And the white prisoners that we found there were so smoked with the green pitch-pine smoke as to look more like mulattoes than white men.

THE PRISON PEN

was made of hewn pine timbers, twenty feet long, set in the ground five feet, making a solid timber wall fifteen feet high, with a dead line on the inside 25 feet from the stockade, made by posts set in the ground, three and a half feet high, with scantling spiked on the top running from one to the other. On the other hand their prisoners in the North had good barracks or tents, plenty of good food and good comfortable clothes and were issued anything that Union soldiers ever had in permanent camp, which was more and better fare than any other nation ever supplied their soldiers with on the face of the earth, taking statistics to prove it.

And, again, our Northern people, especially the people of Elmira, not content with that, sent boxes of edible luxuries, tobacco, cigars and a Christmas dinner, and allowed a full distribution of all the supplies sent from the South, by the Confederate prisoners' friends. I suppose Mr. Hill would call this starvation, frozen fingers, toes, frog-pond drink, &c. I think I can inform Mr. Hill what frog-pond drink means, as I will now tell you just

WHAT KIND OF WATER

we Andersonville prisoners had from the time the prison was first made until the breaking out of the large spring on the 5th of August. The Confederates erected a bake house to bake corn bread,—for that was all the bread they ever baked for us,—and a cook house to cook the wagon load of mush and fat, rotten, maggoty bacon, just above and on the west side of the stockade, from four to five rods from it, so as to pour all the grease, slime and slops from this building into the stream, and help to make the water healthy. And many and many a day there would rarely be any clean surface on the stream, but one continued draining of the filth. And still—to make the water more pure and salubrious—they made "rears" for their regiment of infantry on guard over the stockade, right over this little creek, causing all their filth to flow through to us prisoners, and not over from ten to twelve rods from the stockade. When I read such speeches as Mr. Hill has made in the south within one year past, and then capping them with the one made in Congress recently it makes me feel like wanting the chance to pour such water as we had in Andersonville down his Confederate throat until it washes his bitter heart clean of the sesesh utterances that he is giving vent to.

THE "HEALTHY" LOCATION OF THE PEN.

There were eighteen acres in the original stockade, and when they packed in 38,000 prisoners, it was so crowded that they enlarged it on the north end five and a half acres, making it 23½ acres. In the centre of the first eighteen acres there was a good, healthy black muck swamp, that would mire a man to his arms, and the little creek flowed through the centre of it. This, I suppose, according to Mr. Hill, was what helped to make it a healthy location. This worse than foul water from this little creek was what produced nineteen-twentieths of the diseases—scurvy and chronic diarrhœa being the worst and most prevalent. And I will show before closing this, that the water had most to do with creating diseases there. And out of the 35,000 prisoners that were in Andersonville at one time, nearly one-third had no shelter, nor even a shade. A great many who had shelter or shade, had nothing but government blankets or tent pieces. A good many tore up their under clothes, shirts, drawers, &c.—and sewed them together, and managed to make a little shelter of them, put over a hole in the ground two feet deep. Others burrowed in the ground, making a regular cellar, and covering the top with sticks and pine boughs, and then dirt. Your humble writer shared with five other comrades the whole shade of one single coarse blanket, and when it rained very hard we all sat upon one short piece of slab, which we kept for the purpose, and let the water run under us. But I suppose the good barracks and tents at Elmira were not an hundredth part as comfortable as all these conveniences in Andersonville—according to Mr. Hill's estimate.

THE RATIONS ISSUED.

I will now give a description of the rations—what they were and how prepared; and will say, before commencing, that if we had been swine we might have done "right smart well at times, I reckon." As we were not, it was pretty tough learning how to eat fat, rotten, maggoty bacon, and corn meal, ground cob and all, so that in sifting it it would sift out nearly one half. About once a week they undertook to issue fresh beef, and in almost every instance it would be fly-blown before we could get it; so you can judge of the scent it produced. The cook-house parties tried to cook for one-half the prisoners one day and the other the next, alternating, and I will inform you how they succeeded. The corn bread was in all manner of shapes—half baked, burned, fresh, without salt, and again so salty that we could hardly eat it; and when we did not get bread, we received meal mush; that is, poorly-cooked rations. This mush was made by pouring whole bagfuls of meal into large caldron kettles well seasoned with flies, as there was always a good supply on the water when ready to use; and it would compare with the bread—fresh, salt, raw, burned, and sour; and this pig feed was shoveled into large boxes in six-mule wagons and drawn into camp, and again shoveled into large tin pails and issued to the hundreds by the sanitary cupful to each man; and sometimes they cooked the little buggy beans by the bagful — pods, grit, and sand combined. And I know by experience that starvation alone is the only means which can compel men to force down such stuff. I think if Mr. Hill could try a bill of Andersonville fare for his Congressional lunch for about one week, his preceptions—discerning right from wrong—would mould him into a genuine *sort o' tol' able* man—"I reckon, right smart." We received rations every other day, and scarcely had wood to cook with at all. To show how scarce wood was—a little bundle of wood six inches in diameter, two feet long, split fine, sold for twenty-five cents. Getting used to these Andersonville rations was like the Irishman's hanging—it was apt to kill before we got used to it, as nearly 13,000 died out of 35,000 prisoners.

VEGETABLES AND PROVISIONS.

I will now show whether vegetables were plenty in and around Andersonville. I will give a list of prices that they sold for, and then you can judge. There were no vegetables issued at the prison; but Acting Adjutant Selman, of the prison, sold and traded for the following prices: A good-sized watermelon from $1 50 to $2 50 each; Irish potatoes two inches in diameter, 25 cents; onions from $1 to $1 50 each, according to size. This was in our money—greenbacks. Flour per sack, 50 pounds, from $50 to $60—making it one dollar or more per pound; sorghum molasses, $250 in greenbacks, or $1,750 in Confederate money, per barrel of 40 gallons, making it worth about five to ten cents per tablespoonful. Our money was worth one dollar to seven of theirs; so you will understand the $1,270 in Confederate money or $250 our money per barrel. Eggs, $2 per dozen; salt, ten cents per spoonful; pepper, the same; butter, $3 per pound; poor cigars, 25 cents each; a bar of soap, one inch square and ten inches long, $3. Now you can judge whether there were plenty of vegetables. I was twice without rations three days and once four days in Andersonville; and I can say from experience, if Mr. Hill could go without food in perfect health as I was then, about the time the fourth day rolled around, when his belly and backbone were touching, he would appreciate something to eat, and also the oath of allegiance that he has taken, and never go back on it as long as he lived; and he would dream of it nights.

I was an eye witness to the shooting of six of my fellow prisoners by the rebel guard posted in sentinel boxes on the top of the stockade; and these prisoners were all inside of the dead line, where they belonged, and were not even talking to the guard, and two of them in particular lay in their blanket tent singing and trying to feel as well as possible—one guard killing both. These men were shot without any cause or pretext whatever. I was also an eye witness to the shooting of seven prisoners who walked across the dead line and asked the guard to shoot them to put them out of their misery of dying inch by inch with the scurvy and chronic diarrhœa. Do you suppose that the guard refused in a single instance? Not once.

TERRIBLE SIGHTS.

I will now speak of sights, that would be seen every afternoon in the sick pen at the south gate, which beggar discription, and which can be proved by scores and hundreds of the Andersonville prisoners who visited this place from 1 p. m. until 3 p. m. Cases of scurvy, where the legs from the foot to the knee were swollen and bursted, mortified, and the victim still alive. The scurvy never killed its victims until the swelling crossed the vitals. Cases of chronic diarrhœa, when there was nothing left but the skin and bones, and a portion of the victim fly-blown and alive with maggots, and life not extinct. Now I have always claimed that the truth was not fit to publish; but as Mr. Hill has taken occassion to compare Elmira to Andersonville, I think the public has a right to know the worst; and what I have stated is God's truth and need not lack witnesses to substantiate it. The mortality of prisoners when I first entered the stockade the 23d of May, 1864, among 12,000 there, was 23 per day, and it increased from that time until the 1st of August to as high as 76 per day, the highest average according to my diary. Four days in particular, 112 died per day, and one particular day when it was very hot, 278; and I can inform Mr. Hill that it was not caused by small-pox.

Captain Wirz undertook in his trial to aid himself by claiming that he had built a dead-house for the Union prisoners at Andersonville. I will state what that dead house was composed of and how built, to show whether it was or would be any benefit to any man on trial for as gross crimes as he was guilty of. It was composed of brush and poles and crotches—four crotches set in the ground with poles laid in, and then fine brush put on, forming a shade, and nothing more. And half of the time they could not lay more than half of the dead side by side in that. And each morning they loaded the dead on the four and six mule wagons, like so much cord-wood, and buried them in shallow trenches with nothing but the little clothes they had around them. I suppose Mr. Hill would term this humanity!

THE BLOODHOUNDS.

There was a pack of bloodhounds kept at the prison for the purpose of chasing and hunting escaped prisoners, Mr. Hill's saying to the contrary notwithstanding, and they were twelve in number; and there were four small fortifications, one at each of the four corners of the prison, with from 10 to 12 pieces of artillery to each one, all loaded with grape and canistar. One volley from the 48 to 50 guns would entirely annihilate the whole mass of prisoners. And there was an under-

standing with us prisoners from the Confederates that if our troops came within five to six miles of us they would annihilate us before they would allow our troops a possibility of recapturing us.

We had one God-send in Andersonville, as we termed it, and that was the breaking out of the spring between the dead-line and stockade on the 5th of August, 1864. We had a rainy spell of weather from the 28th of May until the 22d of June, when this spring,—which was not running water enough to more than fill a one-fourth of an inch hole, and during the wet weather never enlarged, and when the ground was fairly cracking with heat, the 5th of August, and the mortality perfectly fearful,—this spring burst out in the night and ran a stream which would fill a five-inch hole; and then the Confederates allowed us to make a leader and bring it inside of the dead-line, and it was a God-send indeed. And the mortality in less than five days was reduced from 70 to 21, and in ten days was reduced to 16. So much for pure water.

AT FLORENCE PRISON.

When Sherman was at Atlanta, Ga., the Confederates feared he would make a dash into Andersonville and liberate us. They accordingly began scattering us around to different prisons throughout the South. I happened among those sent to Florence, S. C., where they built another stockade; and as I was sick with fever and helpless seventeen days, I know something about Confederate hospitals. I was in the sixth ward; and this hospital was nearly equal in construction and material to Captain Wirz's dead-house—one row of crotches set and poles laid in, and then large pine limbs leaned up against the poles, making a shade. But we did not need the shade, as it rained every day for eight days, sometimes all day and night. I owe my life almost to red pepper tea that I had and blackberry tea that two of my comrades made for me, who could help themselves. To show what good drugs they had, while I was the weakest the doctor gave me a teaspoonful of black liquid one morning, which put me in such convulsions that I kicked a spot my length as bad as a horse would have pawed, and was not able to help myself on my feet at that. I was sent into the stockade as soon as I could walk with two canes, and boys that I was raised with did not know me.

Our rations at Florence were only half what we received at Andersonville, but of a better quality. We received here one pint of flour, or one pint of rice, or one-half of each; sometimes a little sorghum molasses, and once in a great while sweet potatoes, but never a whole one for a ration—have seen a common-sized one cut into three or four rations, and that must be, according to Mr. Johnny Reb Hill's doctrine, magnanimity. Our rations here were so close, and going

WITHOUT MEAT 95 DAYS,

with but very little salt, that it actually forced hundreds of our men to to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. As for punishments inflicted, they were the worst at Florence by half. There were a number of the prisoners at Florence put into what was called the dungeon for different offenses: and in this worse than den of terror a man would literally rot alive. We had a counterpart of Captain Wirz there at Florence in the form of Lieut. Barrett, or, as we called him, the "red-headed devil," for he was the evil one himself. He would often come into the stockade, and if the prisoners happened to stand in a huddle or a crowd where he wished to go, and if they did not open a road for him, quick as a flash he would draw his six-shooter and fire promiscously.

We had another God-send at Florence. It came in the dropping dead of Gen. Wickler in the streets of Florence while walking, apparently in good health, at 9 A. M., I think on the 6th of February. I say I think it was on the 6th of February. The writing in my old diury is so dim that I can scarcely make it out in many instances. But while looking for the date I found something that will compare with Mr. Hill's frozen fingers and toes as an offset. It happened on the 12th of December, 1864, at Florence prison—Monday is the day of the week—which reads like this: "Ten men frozen to death last night, and ten more chilled so that they will not recover, owing to the poor, emaciated condition of the prisoners." We had scores of cases where old and young men

LOST THEIR MINDS ENTIRELY,

forgetting their names, regiments and where they came from. Can Mr. Hill produce a like instance with the Confederates in our hands?

The Confederates at Florence received, as was repeated to the prisoners, about 5,000 suits of clothes and blankets from the Sanitary Commission. The first we knew of it we saw the rebel guard wearing our sanitary blankets and clothes. And at the time we should have received these clothes and blankets we had 10,000 prisoners, and if there were 5,000 suits of clothes and blankets it would have furnished every other man; but we did not do quite as well as that, for we only received ten caps, six blouses, three pairs of pants, eight pairs of stockings, eight shirts, and ten blankets to each 100 men; so you can judge about what proportion Mr. Hill's friends applied to their own use. They actually made a Confederate flag out of our white and striped sanitary blankets at Florence, and then tried to compel a number of the prisoners on parole of honor to raise the pole, and then

TIED THEM UP BY THE THUMBS

so that their toes could scarcely touch the ground, for two hours each, for refusing. They said they would die rather than help raise a Confederate flag. Now, I would like to ask if the entire amount of everything that was sent from the South to the Confederate prisoners North by their friends was not in all cases, without an exception, received by those to whom they were sent?

Florence prison was made across another swamp, smilar to the Andersonville one. The water naturally was worse, for it was full of decayed vegitation. It contained a fine sediment which was always in it and would not settle, showing it to be decayed vegetation. I saw one instance of an extreme hankering for meat; for you can well imagine that a man would naturally long for meat after going without it for 95 days. This instance was of an old Frenchman, who found a dog's head in the creek, and went to eating it with the hair and skin on, ravenous as a wolf. I don't suppose the Confederates at the North ever were reduced to quite such an extreme as this while enjoying their good, wholesome Government rations and extras sent in by the Elmira ladies. I am glad that here in the North we have a God-loving and merciful people.

Now some may wonder and say it cannot be possiole that a man could

FREEZE TO DEATH

in South Carolina; but consider the condition the men were in. When a man is completely wasted for the want of nourishment by lack of food, has nothing but the body of the shirt without sleeves, is barefoot, pants tattered to the knees, and then take such weather as we had in November and December while there—and be sick at that—and you would not wonder at all. As far as I know the minds of Andersonville prisoners, it was the generall opinion and general answer of all the prisoners, that Davis was to blame for the whole of our treatment; for if he had had the least disposition to better our circumstances, he would have listened to our appeals and petitions that were sent him from Andersonville. And when our petitions availed us nothing that we sent to him, we got up a new petition, with a man representing each Northern State, and sent them, by Jefferson Davis's permit North to petition our Government authorities for an exchange; and that did us no good; and then we thought our Government had forgotten us; and so we went to praying, hoping, trusting, watching and waiting. And we had to wait for a long time after that, for these petitions were all sent in July, 1864, and we were not exchanged until February, 1865.

I hardly know where to stop. But to sum it all up, if Mr. Johnny Reb. Hill is not numbered with the conquered of the past, he certainly can be numbered with the conquered of the future, for there never was such a Confederate Hill yet, and never will be, but what could be successfully climbed by Union soldiers.

And as

FOR JEFF. DAVIS,

after our Government authoities have paid $100,000 for his capture, and let him go free without a trial, if our authorities cannot take care of him without his getting back into Congress, I think the old Andersonville prisons had better take it in hand; for a desperate disease requires a desperate remedy; and I think it would not bother any of them to make a prescription that would fit the case and save all trouble hereafter. If he had been disfranchised at the close of the war, he would have been out of our way. Capt. Wirz was only a third-rate man. He was tried and hung. He was only a willing instrument in the hands of Davis. Why not hang Davis? Yes, I would go from old Pennsylvania to New Orleans to see the show.

And if Mr. Johnny Reb. Hill's war-fever rages as bad for a time to come as it has for the past year, and Grant takes the third term, which means war, according to Hill's dictionary, here is one old Andersonville prisoner ready for roll-call.

A. S. REYNOLDS,
Tioga county, Pa.

P. S.—I forgot to mention the Andersonville prisoner whom Mr. Hill spoke of in his speech as testifying in Captain Wirz's trial. As for his testimony, it was good Confederate testimony; as that was his principle to the backbone, although he was called a Union soldier and was captured by the rebels as such. This was said in the Andersonville prison; and accordingly he appeared in the Wirz trial without notice or invitation. I can give his name if desired, as I know him well. And this is the reason why Mr. Hill makes mention of his evidence in his speech—because it suited him—as he mentions no others; and there were a goodly number of Andersonville prisoners there besides this prominent one.

A. S. R.

Special Notices.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc.—by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann street, New York; P. O. Box 4586.
v7n39-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are still unequaled for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-Genetal system arising from youthful indiscretion or imprudent habits.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefitted by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.

These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.

Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,

47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O. Box 3385, N. York

FRAZIER'S

CENTENIAL POCKET-GUIDE.

A book containing over Sixty beautiful illustrations of Exhibition Buildings, Fairmount Park, Independence Hall in 1776 and 1876, Carpenter's Hall, Girard College, Masonic Temple, Cathedral, and all other places of Interest in the Centennial City, with historical sketches of each, and a compendium of all other information absolutely indispensable for the Centennial Visitor, who ought to make himself thoroughly familiar with its contents before visiting the Exhibition. Sent anywhere by return of mail on receipt of price, Twenty Cents. Address John W. Frazier, No. 1648 North 18th street, Philadelphia. Big trade discount to country dealers. v8n7-1y

$1,200 PROFIT ON $100

Made this month by *Puts and Calls*. Invest according to your means. $10, $50 or $100, in Stock Privileges, has brought a small fortune to the careful investor. We advise when and how to *operate safely*. Books with full information sent free. Address orders by mail and telegraph to

BAXTER & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
v7n43-1y 17 Wall St N. Y

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY.

Chance to Gain

$100,000

$100,000

Without risk. Send for circular at once. No time to lose. ALLEN & CO.,
8-6-tf 79 Nassau street, New York.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v8n5-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-6-tf

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Periodical.

GIVEN AWAY

To every reader of The Family Journal:

CENTENNIAL AMERICA

A $10 Tinted Engraving, size 22x28.

Our large and Beautiful Tinted Engraving containing over 200 Historical Views and Portraits of all leading events and personages from the landing of Columbus to the present time, including a magnificent and perfect view of the Centennial Buildings in Fairmount Park at Philadelphia, will be given TO THE READERS OF OUR GREAT LITERARY AND FASHION PAPER, THE WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL. Containing Three Splendid Continued Stories, together with short sketches and a large amount of miscellaneous reading. Sent four months on trial, including the Engraving, post-paid for $1.00. ANY NEWS DEALER WILL GIVE YOU A COPY FREE, OR ADDRESS THE FAMILY JOURNAL, 302 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

BLANK
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER
constantly on hand at this office and for sale at ets apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

Sechler & Co.—Groceries.

IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY!

To give very careful attention to the purchase of your

GROCERIES!

For economy requires that you buy nothing but FRESH PURE GOODS. We keep on hand at all times a large and carefully selected stock of goods comprising every item that properly belongs

To the Grocery Trade.

We make it one of the cardinal points of our business to sell

PURE GROCERIES

IT WILL PAY

To buy your Groceries of a firm that, in addition to selling

PURE FRESH GOODS,

also guarantees that every article purchased of them shall prove to be just as recommended, and if in any case goods do not prove to be just as they were recommended, we not only desire but make special request that they be returned, and we will render full

SATISFACTION, AND NO QUIBBLING.

IT WILL PAY

To do your trading with a house that always gives a dollars' worth for a dollar.

IT WILL PAY

To call and examine our complete stock of

FRUITS, NUTS and CONFECTIONERY

which we are now daily receiving for the

HOLIDAY TRADE.

IT WILL PAY

You handsomely to get some of our pure candies, fresh fruits and nuts for the "little folks" during the holiday season. One, or two, or five dollars, (just as you can afford) spent in this way at Christmas and New Year's will bring a better return than the same amount put on interest at one hundred per cent.

IT WILL PAY

To buy your Teas and Spices of a house that makes a specialty of that line of goods and sell only the

Finest Flavored TEAS and Strictly PURE SPICES.

IT WILL PAY

In buying anything in the line of

Groceries, Confectionery, &c.,

to call at

SECHLER & CO.'S,

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

IRWIN'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

S. M. IRWIN, late Justice of the Peace. | S. M. IRWIN & SON, | JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney at Law

OFFICE, NORTH SIDE DIAMOND, BELLEFONTE, PA.

This agency represents the oldest and best Fire Insurance Companies represented in the United States, and the best Life Insurance Company in the world.

☞ FAIR RATES AND GOOD INSURANCE ☜

should induce the insuring public to patronize this agency.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

N. B.—Strict attention given to collections, and remittances promptly made: Scrivening of all kinds neatly done on short notice. 27-3m

Nagle, Cooke & Ewing, Paper Hangings.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,

OIL PAINTED WALL PAPERS,

SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

DADO'S HALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

1208 Chestnut Street, 19-tf PHILADELPHIA.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

MARBLE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH STREET, 27-6m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Medical, &c.

E. F. KUNKLE'S

BITTER WINE OF IRON

gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite, and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the four humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine, in correcting the derangements of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Every bottle guaranteed to do as represented. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkle's, and take no other.

TAPE WORM

removed alive with head complete in from two to three hours. No fee till removed by E. F. Kunkle, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and see, and ice free, or send for circulars. Ask your druggist for KUNKLE'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 per bottle.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

HOMOEOPATHIC
FAMILY MEDICINE CASES

and books giving plain and concise directions for their use, are a necessity in every household; for often will a timely dose of medicine, stave off a serious dose of sickness.

Messrs. BOERICK & TAFEL, 145 Grand street, New York, will send a catalogue describing the different styles and sizes to any address, on receipt of a stamp. Theirs is the oldest establishment of the kind in America, having been founded in 1835. v8n3-3w

PUT ON

COSMOLINE.

Because wounded nature rapidly restores itself when thoroughly protected from atmospheric action. Science acknowledges a perfect application in COSMOLINE. No rancidity or decomposition. Healing without the slightest irritation or smarting. Leaves no scars. Results are astounding!

Any inflamation, old and corrupt sores, eruptions and sloughing wounds yield to it. It is Nature's faithful ally in the struggle. For Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Blisters, Chafing, Poisons, Bites, Piles, Itching Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mumps, Sore Throat, Coughing, Frosted Limbs, Chapped Skin.

Whoever Uses it Recommends It.

The Pomade of Cosmoline never becomes rancid nor loses its rich perfume. It cures all scalp diseases, keeps the hair soft, glossy and free from gum.

☞ Ask for PLAIN COSMOLINE, or for COSMOLINE POMADE: 50 cents a bottle, with the above trade mark and the name of E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
7-14-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

Crampton's Soap.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
v7n49m

Steamship Line.

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Co. 416 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,
LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

H. BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

H. C. HUMES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

E. BLANCHARD. E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-22-1y.

JNO. D. SOURBECK
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. B. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST.

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY
LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed,
Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Penn'a R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte. 3-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.....3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county unless paid for in advance.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding three lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MARTHA FURNACE, Mar. 1, 1876.

MR EDITOR—Prof. Myers, accompanied by Dosie Gingry, a teacher from Worth township, visited Black Oaks school No 3, of Huston township, taught by R. N. Ellenberger, on last Thursday afternoon, arriving about half-past two o'clock. They stayed until school closed, after which Mr. Gingry started for home, and Prof. Myers went along with R. N. Ellenberger to Mr H. G. Cronister's, the director of the above school, and remained there until Friday morning and by request of Prof. Myers H. G. Cronister and R. N. Ellenberger accompanied him to visit the remainder of the schools in the township.

The first school visited was Silver Dale, taught by D. O. Etters. We arrived there just after school had opened and we were glad to find the school busily engaged in their studies. After Prof. Myers inquiring into the state and condition of the school the speaking commenced. The first to speak was the Professor, who made quite an eloquent and impressive address, showing the importance of an education and the way to acquire the same. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Cronister and Ellenberger.

We then started, with the addition of Mr. Etters to our number, to visit the Julian school, taught by Mr. R. Cambridge, whom we found busily engaged in his duties. After Prof. Myers was through transacting his business, addresses were made by Messrs. Meyer, Cronister, Etters, Ellenberger and Cambridge. The addresses were very instructive, Prof. Myers speaking of our duty in regard to the Centennial, and Mr. Cronister telling of his school days and of the advantages we now have compared to his school days. By this time it was noon, and after taking some refreshments, and joined by Mr. Cambridge we proceeded to visit the Bellview school, taught by Mr. Martin Haines.

On our way to the above school Prof. Myers proposed to have a little fun at Mr. Haines' expense, and scare him in the bargain. This agreed upon, we stationed ourselves about twenty rods apart and went into Mr. Haines' school one by one, Prof. Myers taking the lead. He went to the door and rapped, when Mr. Haines appeared and bid him come in. Mr. H. had hardly time to get back to his desk, when Mr. Etters rapped at the door. The teacher came and bid him come in also, and so on until we were all in. I'll bet you never saw a worse-scared fellow in your life. He trembled worse than if he had the ague.

As usual, after Prof. Meyers was through with his business, speaking commenced, the Prof. speaking first. He was followed by Messrs. Ellenberger, Etters, Cambridge and Mr. Cronister, last but not the least. He is a first-rate old gentleman, always full of his jokes and stories. When he arose to make a few remarks he said he was like the Irishman that once came to Bellefonte. The boys gathered around him asked him whether he could swim. He said, "An faith I can." They took him down to Spring creek; he stripped off his clothes and plunged into the water, and sunk to the bottom, and would have drowned had it not been for the boys, who took him out. They said to him, "We thought you could swim." He replied, "The devil himself couldn't swim when he could nather touch sides nor bottom." And Mr. Cronister said that was the way with him, for we hadn't left neither sides nor bottom for him to commence upon.

After Mr. Cronister was through speaking we bid Prof. Myers good-bye, who then went over in Union township. We had quite a pleasant time throughout our visits, and hope we were all benefited by them. TEACHER.

SNYDERTOWN, Feb. 29, '76.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I ask, as a favor, a small space in the columns of your most valuable paper for the purpose of publicly showing my sympathy for the poor dupe who took it upon himself to defend Meekism and the *Watchman* from the article published in the REPUBLICAN, and penned by "a Methodist Republican." No, the good people of Centre county know bettter than to expect great things from Snydertown, where Meek and his *Watchman*—as he is pleased to style it—is the law and commandment for all but a heretical hypocritical few, who do and dare for greater things than to lick-spittle at Meek's command.

The dupe says: "We have a few persons in this vicinity whose ignorance is exceeded only by their conceit." Well, there are only a few persons in this place, so *dear dupe* counts himself among the number. It must have taken a great deal of moral courage to enable dupe to step forward and publicly announce himself "a dupe." A very public confession; but it also includes others, for he subscribed himself as "one of the dupes. Now, I consider that it was a still lower stoop for him to confess publicly that he was a dupe, than it was to expose lying and abominable trash in a newspaper. But let us briefly notice the motive of the confessed dupe. Was it because he was sorry he was duped, and wished to be taught better? No. So we must at once conclude he is like the man who knows and says he is a great sinner, and yet likes to sin all the more. So he, knowing he is a dupe, wants Meek to dupe him a little more, which he is ever ready to do.

Oh! if I only knew the dupe was sincere in his confession, and wished to turn a new leaf, I would feel, not like confining him in a straight jacket, but like rubbing his soft cranium with essence of peppermint, and anointing his blinking eyes with eye-salve, so that he could see still more plainly the error of his ways. I should have condoled with him sooner, but the "Watchman" and I are not on speaking terms, so I did not see the poor dupe's predicament until lately. I hope he will prove firm in the faith, and lead many more dupes to repentance, for the millenium will never dawn so long as Meek and the "Watchman" are successful in making dupes.

Hoping the best results will follow this well-meant and kind exhortation, I will say good-bye to the dupe and dupes.

SIGNED,
An undaunted Methodist Republican.

ROTARY ELDERSHIP.

MR. EDITOR:—The great interest manifested by Presbyterians, for the last two or three years in what is known as the system of "Rotary Eldership," seems to have been deepened and broadened during the last few months in consequence of the wonderful revival experienced by the churches that have adopted the "rotary" system, while many of the churches that have adhered to the old or "life" system seem to have been left in a comparative barrenness. This has been so marked that Godly men and women are seriously inquiring whether God is not indicating the system of "Rotary Eldership," as the one that he will peculiarly bless, and are anxious to know how the old or "life" system may be dropped and the "rotary" system adopted.

It is for the satisfaction of all such inquirers that I send you for publication the simple form hereto attached, which can readily be modified to suit each individual congregation.

Your obedient servant and
WELLWISHER

Form:

WHEREAS, The Lord Jesus Christ has committed the work of converting sinners and evangelizing the work to his church, and

WHEREAS, It has been manifest in all the churches that the Lord has greatly blessed the work of the churches that have adopted the system of "Rotary Eldership," and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the church to make use of all the means of grace the Lord has put within our reach, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Presbyterian congregation of B——, recognizing it as an added means of grace, do adopt a system of "Rotary Eldership."

Resolved, That the said congregation shall hold a congregational meeting on the ——— of ——— in each and every year, at which two members of the church, in good standing, shall be elected to fill the office of Ruling Elder in said congregation for the space of one year.

Resolved, That no member holding the office of Ruling Elder in said congregation, shall be eligible for re-election, until one year after his term of office shall have expired.

Resolved, That the two Elders who shall be found to have longest exercised the office of Ruling Elder, in said congregation, shall be the first to retire, then the two who shall be found next in sincerity, etc., and the time when the outgoing Elders shall retire shall be on the day when the newly elected Elders shall be installed.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1876.

The most important event that has taken place in this city, of a religious character, since the departure of Moody and Sankey for New York, was the consecration of Rev. Dr. William B. Nichols, to the Episcopacy of the Reformed Episcopal church.

As the sermon was preached by Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago, whose remarkable career has been before the American public for some years, a short sketch of this Bishop may interest those of your readers who care for ecclesiastical affairs.

Bishop Cheney was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., on Feb. 12, 1836; he graduated at Hobart college in 1857, and then studied divinity at the Theological Seminary of Virginia. He was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church on November 21, 1858, and then became assistant minister of St. Luke's church Rochester. After nine months' service there, he became rector of St. Paul's church, Havana, N. Y., and in March, 1860, removed to Chicago, where he had been called as rector of Christ church, a new organization which had but seven communicants, and worshipped in a little wooden building. In the course of sixteen years pastorate this has been built up into one of the largest and wealthiest churches in the Northwest, the present church edifice being a handsome one, which cost $100,000. In May, 1869, the late Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, began ecclesiastical proceedings against Mr. Cheney for the omission of a word in the office of baptism for infants. In justification of his course, Mr. Cheney pleaded the usage of all sections of the Episcopal church, the generally admitted discretion in the adaption of the "Book of Common Prayer" to emergencies, and a conscientious scruple about saying that all baptized infants were "regenerate," which he believed to be untrue. After a long trial and an appeal to the civil courts, Mr. Cheney was suspended from the ministry until he should express contrition for the past and conformity for the future. By the unanimous request of his congregation, he continued to officiate in Christ church, notwithstanding the sentence. For this act of contumacy he was tried the second time and sentenced to deposition from "the ministry of the church of God." The Bishop pronounced the sentence a few weeks after the verdict was found. Mr Cheney defended his contumacy on the ground that any expression of contrition would be an immoral act on his part, since he believed that he had done his duty, and eventually in August, 1874, the United States Circuit Court decided that he had never been legally deposed from the ministry, refusing, on that ground, to restrain him and his congregation from using the church building. At the formal organization of the Reformed Episcopal church in New York, in December, 1873, Mr. Cheney took part, and was elected Missionary Bishop of the Northwest. He was consecrated by Bishop Cummins, at Chicago, on December 14, 1873, and was followed into the new organization by his congregation.

I will not attempt to give an account of his sermon, but will remark that it was one of the most eloquent and impassioned ever delivered in Philadelphia. I give but this extract from a sermon filled with just such gems.

"There never was a knock at Heaven's door so timid and tremulous that God's ear failed to hear it. No cry of a soul distressed was ever so feeble, so overborne of roaring billows, that it did not echo through the golden streets, and summon God's angels to the rescue. I have heard that messages from across the sea, flashed through the Atlantic cable, sometimes are read in New York at an earlier hour than that at which they were dated at Liverpool or London. It is only an apparent difference of time. But when the stricken heart sends the electric thrill of distress along the cable of prayer, it is God's word—'Before they call, I will answer, and while they are yet speaking, I will hear.'"

At the close of his sermon, turning to the newly made Bishop, Dr. Nicholson, Bishop Cheney said tenderly:

"My beloved brother, one closing word to you. Selected by your kind partiality for the duty we have so imperfectly discharged to-night, I am well aware how untecoming it would be for me, your junior in both Christian experience and the work of the ministry, to offer words of counsel.

But I may tender you my trust and most heartfelt congratulations. Not upon your induction into an official position from which you have shrunk, and yet which has been forced upon you. Its trials, its difficulties, its overwhelming cares, forbid the thought. But my soul rejoices with your own to-night, my brother, in the fact that the Reformed Episcopal church in making you a Bishop, does not make you the less a preacher of this unspeakable precious Gospel. It does not vest you with mysterious powers. It does not enthrone you in a cathedral's pomp. It does not separate you from the work of a presbyter in order to lay on you duties that it would be sacrilege for a presbyter to perform. It only opens a door to wider influence and greater opportunities in unfolding to perishing souls the unsearchable riches of Christ.

I congratulate you that this Gospel—the joy of all your ministry, and dearer to you than life itself—is embodied in every portion of the worship as well as the doctrinal standards of your church. In your testimony to the freeness, the fulness, and the power of the blood of Jesus, in your witness to the solitary priesthood of Christ, you will represent not a party or faction in the church to which you belong, but that church itself.

And above all, I congratulate you that your work as a Bishop—like your work as a presbyter—is the work that saves souls. You are only, with a new stimulus and a more unbounded field, to proclaim a gospel which is the power of God to salvation. The office on which you enter to-night will burden you with responsibilities, it will weary you with cares, it will sadden you with sorrows. But it will never deprive you of the sweet privileges of ministering to souls that need salvation.

I have heard that in your beautiful city, in old Colonial days, a chime of bells, cast in England and brought across the ocean, was placed in the belfrey of Christ church. And whenever the ship that had borne them safely over the stormy sea, was descried ascending the broad besom of the Delaware, they pealed out their sweetest notes of welcome.

Oh, brother, when the responsibilities and cares and sorrows of your office are forgotten, as the gates swing wide open to admit you to the presence of the Lamb, sweeter than all the chimes of earth will be the welcome greeting of souls whom your gospel carried before you into glory."

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Reading coal and iron company propose to send a complete cross-section of the mammoth coal vein. Mr. John Reese, superintendent of this district, has been working on it for a long time, and now his labors are nearly completed.

The coal is to come from the Plank Ridge shaft, and is to consist of a shaft three feet square and the full thickness of the vein; showing the intervening slates and all the different branches. It will, in all probability, when finished, be about forty-five feet through. It is to be taken to the Exposition grounds in separate pieces, and there be placed in position.

The manner of showing them will be to have erected a column of four iron corners, in which the pieces of coal will fit, being lowered in from above. First will come a portion of the bottom slate, then the seven foot bench, and so on up to the top rock. Great difficulty was experienced in getting these separate pieces, as very few of those tried would sustain the great weight which was to be placed upon them. However, selections are made now which is to be hoped will be good ones, and in this rather small way, Schuylkill county and the greatest coal fields of the world will be represented at the great Exhibition.

The old masonic temple is to lodge 800 people nightly.

The engine which is to run the machinery hall is to cost $70,000, and have a capacity of 25,000 horse-power.

In making ample provision for the comfort and enjoyment of the people of State, New Jersey takes the lead, and sets an example that might with advantage be followed by other Commonwealths. In the building erected by the State of New Jersey, the rooms will be provided with chairs, probably two thousand in number, where their people will sit and rest when weary. There is a room for coats, umbrellas, satchels, etc., where an attendant will be stationed to take charge of these articles and give checks for them without any charge. There will be an abundant supply of ice water and ample closet accomodations, wash rooms and everything that can conduce to the general comfort of the visitor. No provisions will be furnished, of course, as nothing is to be sold in the building; but parties who take their lunch baskets with them will find a delightful little grove close by the New Jersey building where they can sit down quietly and enjoy their gipsy repast. The park is full of delightful little groves, and Jersey folks will not be the only ones to camp out and live in picnic style.

J. W. F.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.—The March number of this leading musical monthly is an excellent one. The first article is an interesting review of "Vocal Methods," by John Howard, of great value to all singers, and specially to professionals. "Singing by Compulsion," is also good reading for singing people, and is amusing as well as instructive. Then comes a musical story, entitled—"S. P. C. A.—a new Interpretation," by D. C. Addison. "My Winter Boquet," is a delightful sketch, full of poetic thought. The sketches of Mozart and Beethoven are continued with increasing interest, Mr. Root's article on Von Bulow is the best we have seen, giving the reader a good idea of that master's method.

The Editorial articles on "Muscular Musical Expression," "Organists' Salaries," and "Our Popular Songs" are highly entertaining.

The usual department of short notes complete the literary department.

The music pages in this number gives us, "I'll take thee back, Kathleen," song and chorus; "Sunny Scene Polka," "Letter in the Cradle," transcription; and "To my Mother," song; besides a supplement containing several pieces of organ music—in all, not less than would cost the VISITOR subscription for a whole year.

Send stamp for sample copy to John Church & Co., publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE PHONETIC MAGAZINE.—Here is a rare chance to learn the beautiful and most useful art of Phonography, or, Phonetic Shorthand, practically, thoroughly and almost gratuitously. A copy of this unique and valuable monthly before us is full of information about shorthand. Its contributors number many of the leading short-hand writers of America and England, and it is imbued with the very spirit of our age. Beside the matter in common type, which fills 32 columns, there are 16 columns of finely lithographed short hand, and lessons in the latest style of phonography, as published by the famous inventor, Mr. Isaac Pitman, of Bath, Eng.

We heartily commend this magazine, not only to those who wish to learn phonography or desire to see it taught in our public schools, but also to all who feel interested in the spelling and writing reform. Single copies 15 cts. $1 50 per annum. Address, "American Phonetic Depot," Tyrone, Pa.

THE PENN MONTHLY is now in the seventh year of publication, and aims at still higher excellence as a representative of the interests of the country, while it asks in return a larger and more generous patronage from those who are concerned to advance the objects at which it aims.

It makes a specialty of topics connected with social science in all its branches, such as the abolition of social and political abuses, the perfection of our political machinery, the well-being of the classes whose needs or helplessness make them in some measure the wards of society, the improvement of public education and its extension to all classes, the development and protection of that varied industry which is necessary to make us a strong, vigorous and prosperous people, the maintenance of a high standard of social and national ethics, the fostering of a generous public spirit and a sense of the historic continuity of the National life, and the like.

It gives careful, critical studies of the great master-pieces of classical and current literature—translations from the French and German, fresh and carefully selected essays and poems of actual merit and interest. It pays especial attention to topics connected with local history; in its pages Whittier found his material for his "Pennsylvania Pilgrim."

It devotes much space to scientific studies by some of the ablest and most popular masters of physical research that our country can show.

Price $3 per annum. Thirty cents per copy.

Published by the Penn Monthly Association, 723 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Starting the Centennial—The Biggest Tea Party on Record—6000 Dancers—The Defunct Council—Bowen Bolts.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

The past week has witnessed the first great Centennial occasion of the big Centennial year, and the ball may now be considered opened. Washington's birthday was the time, and the occasion referred to was what was called a grand Centennial Tea-Party, but which, in reality, was nothing more or less than a monster ball with a tea-party "attachment." The scene was the group of halls on Fourteenth street and Irving Place, all three of which were connected for the evening. The tickets were great steel engravings something less than a foot square, filled with scenes and emblems of a century ago. Most of this mammoth "pasteboard," whose size befitted the scale upon which the whole affair was planned, was intended to be kept by the holder as a souvenir, the real card of admission being a narrow perforated coupon bearing the password of the year with which we are all getting familiar by degrees (I won't repeat it here, but will just hint that it commences with C and ends with *l*). The Academy of Music, which is the largest auditorium in the city, was the main hall, and this was connected on one side with Nilson Hall, appropriately draped and used as a supper room on the other, by a temporary enclosed bridge thrown across the street, with Irvin Hall used for a tea-room, and for the display of revolutionary relics. Early in the evening the guests began to choke the main entrance, and for more than two hours continued to pour into the place, until it looked very much as though all the carriages north of Mason and Dixon's line were congregated in the streets leading to the centre of attraction. The order of exercise was quite elaborate. At ten o'clock the curtain of the Academy rose, disclosing a large chorus and orchestra, which at once commenced the performance of a hymn written for the occassion. This ended, the singers dispersed, and a dozen couple attired after the most gorgeous fashion of the last century, slowly advanced upon the parquette, which was floored over even with the stage, and danced the stately minuet of that period with the utmost grace. This over, there followed the grand entrée, one procession being headed by Rear-admiral Rowan and Mrs. John C. Fremont, and the other by Gov. Tilden and the Mayor of New York. When these processions were over, the acres of polished floor were speedily filled with guests and the dancing commenced.

In addition to the distinguished personages above named, there were present a large number of other prominent soldiers and civilians. Mr. Frank Leslie, with his beautiful wife, one of the most elegant ladies in New York society, occupied a proscenium box and was surrounded by a brilliant coterie of ladies and literary personages, the bright particular star being Mr. Joaquin Miller. As noticed in a previous letter, these gentlemen have recently assumed the relation of author and publisher. Mr. Miller, by his new novel, "The Pink Countess," having contributed in no small degree to the phenomenal success of the "Popular Monthly," which was, perhaps, the boldest, most daring literary enterprise, not only in Mr. Leslie's career, but in the whole history of American publishing. It remains a mystery, even to the trade, how a magazine of 128 pages and 100 illustrations, can be afforded for twenty cents, especially when a portion of the contents costs as much as this novel. The exact sum paid the author for "The Pink Countess" is not divulged, but it is known to be very large. Only two numbers of the "Monthly" have appeared so far, and yet there are to day over a hundred thousand readers impatiently waiting the coming issue with its mine of miscellaneous treasures, and the continuation of the graphic and romantic tale just mentioned. No small proportion of the interest which attaches to this romance, arises from the conviction which the opening chapters carried that the poet's own secret life is but thinly veiled in the experience of his hero.

But to return to the festivities. The number present by midnight could not have been less than 6,000, and the scene throughout was gorgeous in the extreme. The floor, boxes, corridors, and adjacent halls were one mass of brilliancy and beauty. Your correspondent was never much of a "Jenkins;" in fact, he is the object of much snubbing from his female relatives on account of his uncertantity as to whether any particular article of feminine apparel was flounced seven or eight times, or whether it was cut bias or trimmed endwise; but it did not require the practiced eye of a society reporter to appreciate the bewildering enhancement of fair women's charms which the sumptuous costumes afforded. It looked far more like a scene from the Arabian Nights than one laid in a city whose ceaseless cry for months has been "Hard Times!" Acres of silks and satins, miles of costly laces,

jewelry by the car-load, and diamonds by the bushel were there, and aided to form a pageant that even the cynical old society veterans who are forever descanting upon past glories, were forced to acknowledge unsurpassed in their experience. And thus the kaleidoscope went on, promenading and dancing to the enlivening strains of three full orchestras, until at about dawn the bright colors dispersed and faded, ending the great social event of the season.

One of the pleasant, as well as profitable, features in the tea room was the sale of cups and saucers to thirsty and patriotic guests. One could purchase, for $2, a cup of tea from any of the stately dames presiding over this portion of the entertainment, and, after disposing of the beverage, have the dainty china in which it was served packed in a little satin-bound box prepared for the purpose, and carry it off in triumph as a souvenir of the occasion.

For the rest, the week has not been eventful within the corporate limits, although the doings of the outside world as reflected in the great mirror of the press, have possessed considerable interest. The result of the Babcock trial was received with a general sigh of relief, the meaning of which the *Tribune* well expresses when, after asserting that no man of either party could afford to rejoice that such a blot upon the Presidential chair as his conviction would have made it, says:

"But at the entrance of the White House the scandal has been met and turned back. Thank heaven, the taint does not go that far."

The Plymouth Council, having accomplished its mission, has dissolved, apparently more completely in sympathy with Mr. Beecher than when it first met. The last day but one of its session witnessed the first humorous incident of the whole scandal, in the attempt of the Plymouth Examining Committee to hold the slippery Bowen for cross-examination on the subject of his latest statement, which he had just been reading to them in Parson Halliday's back parlor in Brooklyn. This very vague statement failed to satisfy the Committee, and having finally caught the man who is so hard to catch, they locked the door and informed him that he could not leave until he had answered a few questions. But they had reckoned without their host; this "busy B" had said all he wished to, and, perhaps, feared some hard conundrums, and so, seeing a back door which his amateur jailors had forgotten, made a break for it, tipped the pillars of the church over right and left as they tried to stop him, and with an agility which made his venerable legs fairly twinkle, the old sinner skipped out of the front door and scuttled away to his own house, where he shut himself up to regain breath and chuckle at Plymouth's unsuccessful attempt to catch so old a bird by putting salt on his tale. RADIX.

Profiting by the Opportunity.

It looks very much as if the luxury of a Democratic House of Representatives would cost the people of Pennsylvania the extra sum of $125,000. The law fixes the pay of a member at $1,000 for a session of 100 days and $10 a day for 50 days after that. The session rarely exceeds one hundred days, and there is no reason why all the business should not be done in that time. But among the Democratic majority there are a large number of men who never could make $10 a day at their own business, and knowing that their constituents don't propose to elect any more Democrats to the Legislature these members propose to hang on to a good thing while they have it. Legislation, therefore, drags along slowly, and the House refuses to listen to the appeals of the Senate to hurry up the business so as to adjourn at the end of 100 days. Their intention is to get $1500 pay, and the appropriation bill gotten up by the Democratic committee of the House appropriates $1200 for the pay of each member. After all the disgrace the Democratic House has brought upon the State it is adding insult to injury to rob the tax-payers of $125,000.

Reform and rigid economy in the disbursement of public moneys was the cry which procured the election of many of the Democratic members, and this is the way they keep their pledges. The Republican Senate has its work well up, and will be ready to adjourn by the middle of March, but the House only sits two hours a day and four days a week. When we consider the general depression of business and the number of men out of employment in Pennsylvania this conduct of the Democratic members is outrageous. The Republican members of the House are struggling to force an adjournment, and have determined when the appropriation bill comes up to move to strike out the provision for the extra pay. This would compel the Democrats to go on record as voting for extra pay, so they held a caucus over the matter and determined in order to prevent being forced on record that in case the Republicans forced the issue, the bill should be recommitted to the committee and held there. The taxpayers of the State will profit by this severe lesson, and it is not likely that our legislative halls will be disgraced by such a crowd of hungry cormorants.—West Chester Village Record.

READING NOTICES.

WITHOUT COST.—Messrs. Potts Brothers now offer to send a sample copy of the *American Stock Journal* free to all who desire to examine it. Every farmer should send and get one, and then he will undoubtedly want it a whole year for himself and family. It will only cost one dollar to get a large 32 page illustrated monthly, telling all about stock raising and farming. Those who subscribe now, get 3 numbers of 1875, free. Just the paper for hard times Parksburg, Chester county, Pa., is the place to send.

PHONOGRAPHY.—W. R. Baker, teacher of Short Hand, or Phonography, and also instrumental music, is prepared to give lessons in either of these branches to any desiring instruction. Mr. Baker will give instructions upon the organ as well as the piano; would also teach pupils in vocal music. This is a good opportunity for all desiring instruction in these branches, for Mr. Baker has had years of experience, and is a first-class teacher.

Address through post-office, or call at his rooms at the Brockerhoff House. Arrangements can be made to accommodate students out of town. [8-9-3t

WHERE DOES IT ALL COME FROM.—Pints and quarts of filthy Catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrance which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. The life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strengthen by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

REMEMBER THIS.—Now is the time the year for Pneumonia, lung fever, coughs, colds, and fatal results of predisposition to consumption and other throat and lung diseases. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your druggists, F. P. Green and J. Zellers & Son, and ask them of its wonderful success among his customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a sample bott of Boschee's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it, regular size bottle, 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents $1-eow.

"Know Thy Opportunity."

The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his hot, fiery breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this auspicious day, he had deigned to moisten my eyelids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming upon foreign soil whither my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis—one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely-bound volume, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances and I determined that I would have nothing to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor, whispered, "*Know thy opportunity*; in that book is thy salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and lo! the agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony I awoke. Great drops of perspiration were upon my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend, "I have brought with me a book just published, which I thought might interest you." One glance at the work, and I was assured that it was "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely this was the veritable book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages. Although it contained very interesting treatises on Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, etc., yet, being an invalid, I was most interested in the subjects of Diseases and Remedies. I believe that I had a liver affection, and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced my disease Consumption, and that I would fall with the autumn leaves. In that book I found my symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then confident that I had not deceived myself. I reasoned thus: "Any man who can so truthfully depict my feelings, and apparently understands my constitutional tendencies, must know just what my physical system demands. I will trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take his Golden Medical Discovery as recommended for my disease." The result is, that after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again enjoy the blessings of health. Therefore, I would say to the afflicted, "Know thy opportunity," and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

QUIS

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 8, 1876.

There has been nothing special to note in the way of trade, since our last report.

There are a number of store-rooms empty with no applications to rent. The capitalists seem content to leave the trade to those already in business.

WHEAT—The offerings of wheat are moderate, with little competition among buyers. The markets eastward are very tame, with little demand for foreign shipments. Prices are very steady at the sea-board and the volume of business is small.

CORN—The offerings of corn are liberal with few buyers. The prices here are too high to ship, and holders must await future developments.

OATS—The supply of oats is in excess of the demand and prices are lower—thirty cents per bushel being the mill price.

POTATOES—There is a large quantity of potatoes in first hands and farmers are anxious to sell; but there seems to be no outlet yet, and the local consumption is a very small item when compared with the stock on hand. We notice that they are quoted in Pittsburgh at from 30 to 35 cents per bushel by the car load for peach blows, which always command the highest price in that market.

HAY—Hay is in full supply. Some choice timothy was sold last week for $18 per ton, and clover at from $13 to $14 per ton, which farmers look upon as being below panic prices.

BUTTER—The old method of buying butter at the stores is still adhered to. In justice to the consumers this practice ought to be abandoned at once, and butter should be bought and sold at prices corresponding with the quality. The merchant who will make a move to break up this old and unjust method ought to get the patronage of consumers, as it would soon make a revolution among butter-makers, and a uniform good quality in the market would be the result.

EGGS—The supply of eggs is in abundance, which are selling at fifteen cents per dozen.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ears (new)	40@ 5
Corn, shelled (old)	60
Oats	35
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	7 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	10
Apples, per bush	110
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter per pound	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush—new	30
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	7
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	30
Lemons, per doz	40

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	123¾	123
" 5-20 " '67, M. and N	Called	
" " " '64, " "	Bonds.	
" " " '65, " "	118	11
" " " '65, J. and J	119¾	119¾
" " " '67, " "	121	121¾
" " " '68, " "	123¾	123¾
" 10-40 coupon	121¾	122
" Pacific 6's of '95	127	127¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	118¾	119¼
" " c 1881	118¾	119
Gold	114¾	114¾
Silver	100¾	101
Pennsylvania	87	87¾
Reading	50¾	50
Philadelphia and Erie	21¾	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	49	50¾
" Valley	62¾	63
United R. R. of J	141¾	142
Oil Creek	14¾	14
Northern Central	59¾	60
Central Transportation	48¾	49
Nesquehoning	54	54¾
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	105¾	106

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—HAVING PURCHASED JOHN C. ROTE'S livery stock, consisting of horses, buggies, sleighs, wagons, harness, robes and bells I hereby caution all persons not to meddle with the same.

D. H. ROTE.

March 4, 1876. 8103t

AGENTS WONDERFUL CAREER OF

MOODY AND SANKEY.

In Great Britain and America. By an Eminent Divine. Has over 750 pages and 12 illustrations. Price $2. Best book to sell. No other complete. 300 agents made first month. Send for proofs. Address, H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 4 Barclay street, New York. 8 10-3m

A WELCOME VISITOR!

No home where there is a piano, or where music is a delight, should be without the monthly visit of

"Church's Musical Visitor."

It is a large magazine containing in every number, interesting stories, and articles on music and art, instructive editorials and correspondence, etc., and

4 OR 5 PIECES NEW MUSIC

In addition, every subscriber receives an elegant CLOTH BOUND COLLECTION OF MUSIC

FOR NOTHING.

Subscription price of Visitor is only $1 50. Send stamp for specimen copy, and full particulars. Agents wanted. Address,

JOHN CHURCH & CO.,
v8n10-3t Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHOICE

Flower and Garden Seeds,

Strawberries, Peaches,

New Sorts by Mail.

Plants of the newest and and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepared by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best collection, at the great Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston, last season. I grow nearly 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens. 24 packets Flower or Garden Seeds, $1 00 by mail.

C. C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for upland, lowland or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1 per 100, $5 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the trade. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse,

Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 8106

New Advertisements.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854—PURELY MUTUAL.

Principal Features:

Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to the "insured."

Major R. KENT, General Agent,

JAMES H. RANKIN, Special Agent.

BELLEFONTE, Feb. 16, 1875

A meeting of the Centre county policy holders of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, was held in the office of James H. Rankin, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a Local Board, the aim of which will be to advance their own and the Company's interests and supervise "Loans."

The organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

Robt. Valentine, Ironmaster, Bellefonte, President.

James Y. McKee, Vice President and Prof. of Languages, State College, Vice-President.

George W. Jackson, Banker, Bellefonte, Treasurer.

James H. Rankin, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Secretary.

Finance Committee:

James L. Sommerville, Civil Engineer, Bellefonte, Cusirman.

Badd Thompson, Surveyor, Martha Furnace.

J. Fearon Mann, Axe Manufacturer, Bellefonte.

Directors:

James Calder, Pres't State College, State College, Chairman.

James I Thompson, Banker, Lemont.

Harry R. Curtin, Ironmaster, Roland.

David W. Holt, Miner and Shipper of Coal, Philipsburg.

Israel J. Grenoble, Merchant, Spring Mills.

Geo. W. Hoover, Lumber Dealer and Contractor, Philipsburg.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the regular quarterly meetings shall be held on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November of each year.

Adjourned.

v8n8-tf JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

1876. Where Now? 1876.

To MICHIGAN, one of the foremost, flourishing and healthy States.

WHAT FOR?

To buy a FARM out of the

OnE MillioN AcreS

of fine farming lands for sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Strong soils; ready markets; sure crops; good schools; R. R. runs through centre of grant; settlements all along; all kinds of products raised; Plenty of water, timber and building materials; price from 4 to 10 dollars per acre; one fourth down, balance on time.

Send for illustrated Pamphlet full of facts and figures and be convinced. Address

W. A. HOWARD, Comm'r,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

P. R. L. PIERCE, Sec'y Land Dept.
8-7-12 eow

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 8106tf

EVERY LADY Subscriber to "OUR FRIEND" is delighted with it. We offer you a choice of two elegant oil chromos, "Autumn on Lake George, and "Contentment," and the magazine, post-paid, at $1 50 a year. It is filled with interesting stories, complete in each number, Miscellany, Poetry, Fashion Notes, &c., and is just the magazine every lady should have. Send 10 cts for specimen copy, raise a club, and get some one of our elegant premiums.

Address, ALBERT A. BENSEL,
8-9-4t Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y.

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 8106tf

CHRONIC *Diseases Cured.* New paths marked out by the plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington avenue, New York. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author, in person or by mail, FREE. Price by mail, postage prepaid, $2 25. Contents tables free. AGENTS WANTED. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., (John P. Jewett, Manager.)
8-9-12w 129 East 28th street, N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 8106tf

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Broomfield St., Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $100,000 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Glass ware, Fancy Goods (1000 articles) and all descriptions Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Soaps, &c. Also 50,000 books of all kinds and styles.

Worth Double.

These goods are worth $2 to $3 50 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 67,00 delighted patrons testify to the benefits of our GREAT SALE, and in our papers hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons during the past three years. Reader, you can save money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere, if you deal with us. We want agents everywhere. We pay large commissions. No risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue, &c., free, SEND NOW. Address, H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield st., Boston, Mass. 8-9-8w

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the popularity of the "Peoples' paper," the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. 14th year, a large 8 page, 40 column paper, illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Rogues' Corner," or expose of Swindlers, Quacks and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers. Read by 150,000 delighted subscribers established in 1863, and never suspends or fails to appear on time. It is a "family friend," and a complete family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fail not to subscribe NOW.

Four charming French Chromos are given FREE to every one paying $1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are worth $1 each, and are beauties, all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader, you want the BANNER, you must try it. It costs very little, only 75 cents a year, for paper, or $1 for paper and four beautiful 8x10 chromos, all sent prepaid. Sent three months for only 10 cents. Try it once. Send for samples, or better 10 cents and receive it three months. Address,

BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

Appleton's Cyclopedia.

SOLD ONLY by SUBSCIPTION

APPLETON'S

AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

Revised Edition.

ENTIRELY RE-WRITTEN BY THE

ABLEST WRITERS,

ON EVERY SUBJECT.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

H. M. FOSTER,

Sole agent for Centre County.

No. 10½ 6th St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Specimen papers sent free on application.
v7n47tf

Legal.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF William Everhart, dec'd. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of William Everhart, deceased, late of College Twp., Centre county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM EVERHART,
JAMES EVERHART,
Executors.
Boalsburg, Feb. 1st, 1876. 8-5-6t*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE of Jacob C. Bechdel. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob C. Bechdel, late of Liberty township, Centre county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN C. BECHDEL,
DANIEL BECHDEL, Executors.
Blanchard, Jan. 28, 1879 8-5-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF John Hasson, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Hasson, deceased, of Harris township, Centre county, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM P. HASSON,
WILSON W. LEECH,
Executors.
Boalsburg, January 12, 1876. v8n2-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Elizabeth Stone, deceased, late of Indiana county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. LOVE,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. Administrator.
8-5-6t

COLLECTOR'S SALE BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, of Centre county, Penn'a, the undersign will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, March 16th, 1876, the following described real estate of Richard McClain, dec'd, late of Blair county, to wit: The undivided south half of a certain messuage and lot of ground, situated on the west side of Penn St., in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn's fronting 2 feet on the said Penn street, and extending in that breadth 120 feet to Decatur alley.

Also, all that certain messuage and lot of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre, and the state of Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Spring street, at the corner of a lot of Samuel Van Tries, thence by the south line of said lot, in a westerly direction to the public road, along Spring street, thence by the line of the said road south 19 feet and 7 inches to a post, thence by land of D. G. Bush, in an easterly direction by a line parallel with the line of lands of Samuel Van Tries, to Spring street, in a northerly direction 19 feet and 7 inches, to the place of beginning, it being the northern part of No. 10, in the general plan of said borough.

On the lot first above described, is a two-story frame dwelling house, 16 by 28 feet, containing five rooms, with cellar under the whole building, and necessary outbuildings; and on the lot last described, is a large brick dwelling house, three stories high, containing nine rooms and hall, with range, gas, water and bath room in said building, which is finished throughout in the most substantial manner.

The sale of the property first described, will commence at 2 o'clock, and the last described at 3 o'clock, P. M. Will be sold on liberal terms, to be made known on day of sale.

JANE McCLAIN,
FRANK McCLAIN,
Feb. 16, 1876. Adm'r's of R. McClain, dec'd.
8-2-4t

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that application will be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act requiring the payment of a local license by peddlers of Tinware, &c., within the county of Centre. W. T. TWITMIRE,
v8n7-4 GEORGE WOLF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to pass a law, repealing the law approved the 10th day of April, A. D. 1867, entitled "An Act Relative to the Fees of Notaries Public in the counties of Centre and Lycoming, increasing the fees thereof fifty per centum," so far as the said law relates to the county of Centre.

v8n6-4t GEORGE GROSS.

Periodical.

Work for the Unemployed!

THE THISTLE EDITION

is the only fully Illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's

Waverly Novels,

of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English novelist."

The books are standard and will sell for all time. The mechanical execution is of the best and the price is of the lowest. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing near 1,000 illustrations, will complete the series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (a complete work) monthly. Eleven months' deliveries (21 volumes,) are now ready. Price—in Cloth, gilt extra, per volume, $1 50; Half Turkey, gilt top, $2 25. For terms, etc., address,

R. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,
8-9-3m 11 Murray street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The greatest selling Centennial book is

OUR COUNTRY ITS RESOURCES

As it WAS and IS, treating of our history and government, varied soils and climate, vast mountains, lakes, rivers, great cities and manufactures, wealth in minerals, internal improvements, free schools, wonderful achievements, agriculture, commerce, finances, curiosities, etc. A SPLENDID VIEW of this MIGHTY YANKEE NATION, RICHLY ILLUSTRATED. Nothing like it extant. Large size, low price. Agents wanted quickly. Terms easy. Address, HUBBARD BROS., 723 Sansom street, Phila. 8104w

LONGACRE & CO.'S CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR. GROUNDS, BUILDINGS, AND PHILADELPHIA MADE FAMILIAR TO ALL. Popular Pictures, in Tints, Gilt, Spot ures, $1 00, by mail, prepaid. Buildings in perspective, plans, drawing etc. Magnificent and Grandest. Pictures. Bird's Eye Views, locating all the Buildings, Monuments, Depots, Streets and Cars to and from the Grounds. Agents desiring agencies for Cities, Towns or Counties, address, LONGACRE & CO., Engravers on Wood, Lithographers, & Publishers, 8, W. Cor. 7th & Market Sts., Phila. Send for Circulars.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How of her sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 30c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, etc. A queer book. Address, T. WILLIAM & CO., Phila., Pa. 8w4

A FARM OF YOUR OWN

IS THE

Best Remedy for Hard Times!

FREE HOMESTEADS

and the

Best & Cheapest R. R. Land

are on the line of the

UNION PACIFIC R. R.,

In NEBRASKA. SECURE A HOME NOW. Full information sent FREE to all parts of the world. Address,

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Com'r U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.
8-9-4w

GIVEN FREE We are giving $65 Sewing Machines, Hunting Case Watches, Velvet Vests, and Black Silk Dresses, free with our Greenback Packages. Send to Inventors Union, 173 Greenwich st., N. Y. 8w4w

WANTED AGENTS for the best selling Stationery Packages in the World. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, golden pen, pen-holder, pencil, patent yard measure, and a piece of jewelry. Single package, with pair of elegant Gold Stone sleeve Buttons postpaid 25 cents, 5 for $1.00. This package has been examined by the publisher of this paper and found as represented—worth the money. Watches given away to all agents. Circulars free. BRIDE & CO., 5-7-4w 769 Broadway, New York.

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY!

Sold by Druggists generally, and

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
v8n7-4t Philadelphia, Pa

AGENTS 100 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS mounted size 9x11 for $4, or 20 for $1. CHROMOS of every description. National Chromo Co., Phila., Pa. 8104w

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW 1800 Illustrations Pictorial Bibles Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch street, Phila. 8104w

1,000 AGENTS, Teachers, Students, Men and Women, wanted to sell CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER of the U. S. Shows grand results of 100 years progress. A whole library—Boston Globe. Not a luxury, but a necessity.—Inter-Ocean. Best selling book pub. GOOD PAY. Want Gen. Agt in every city of 10,000. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 8104w

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW and ILLUSTRATED CENTENNIAL MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA, also other MAPS and RELIGIOUS and HISTORICAL CHARTS. The best selling articles of the day. Address, HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty street, New York. 8104w

FREE Send for Catalogue and Maps of Delaware. MAP Maryl'd and Delaware. J. F. Manchas Smyrna Delaware.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA. WANTED AGENTS, in every town, to canvass for DR. CORNELL'S new and popular History of Pennsylvania, from the earliest discovery to the present time. A splendid book complete in one volume, illustrated, and published at a price within reach of the people. A rare chance for a first-class canvasser. Address the publishers, QUAKER CITY PUB CO., 217 & 219 Quince street, Philadelphia. 8104w

PATENT INTERLOCKING

CRATE BARS,

Manufactured by the SALAMANDER GRATE BAR COMPANY. These Bars have been used and approved in upward of 5,000 different Furnaces, in Factories, Steamers, and Locomotives, and are superior to all others in DURABILITY and ECONOMY IN THE USE OF FUEL. Satisfaction guaranteed. References in all parts of the U. S. Office 192 BROADWAY, N. Y. P. O. Box 1808. 8104w

WANTED An agent in every town and county to control the sales of a Grocery article. $2,000 to $5,000 per annum may be made. Address enclosing stamp, Eureka Mfg. Co. 260 West Wash. st., N. Y. 8104w

Vicks Flower & Garden Seeds.

are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who inclose the postage—a 1 cent stamp.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 25 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Agricultural.

Watering Horses.

Horses should be watered from a brook, pond or river, and should not be allowed to drink from wells or springs, as the well water is hard and cold, while the running stream is soft and rather warm. The preference of horses is for the soft, even though it be muddy water. Horses should be allowed in summer time at least four waterings a day, and a half a bucket full at a time, and in winter a pail full may be allowed morning and evening, which is sufficient to assuage their thirst without causing them to puff up or bloat. Care, however, should be taken that the horse is not put to work immediately after drinking the bucket full of water, especially if required to go fast, because digestion and severe exertion can never go on together, and moreover purging is apt to ensue.

In some cases, broken wind or heaves are thus produced. Avoid giving warm or tepid water to horses that are often driven from home, because cold or well water will then perhaps be given them, which will be liable to produce a congestive chill, followed by lung fever, and in some cases colic. When horses are thus carefully watered, if one or more of them should refuse their accustomed food, something is wrong, and they should be taken out of the stable to work, or be driven further that day; but an examination should be made as to the cause with a view to its removal.

Crows as Mathematicians.

There must be odds in crows as well as in deacons. Your correspondent whose letter was published recently, describes the performances of some crows of his acquaintances who could only count one. I have known others which counted three with ease and accuracy. A farmer in Maine, who had a large cornfeld in which the grain was just sprouting above the soil, was greatly annoyed by the depredations of crows, who used to congregate in great numbers in a clump of trees near the boundary wall, and after vociferously talking the matter over for a while swoop down among the spreading rows. This was some years ago, before farmers and others had learned that the crow more than pays his board by destroying insects which are much more expensive pensioners upon the farmer than the crows; and the farmer vowed vengeance upon the corn pullers, and laid in wait for them often and long without success.

In the centre of the corn field was a small board shanty, and the farmer noticed that whenever he was in the building, although he was quite concealed from the crows, they would never come down to be shot. As soon as he left the field, however, they would come down by the hundreds. They could evidently count one. The idea occurred to him to test their further skill in mathematics. The next day he took his son with him to the shanty, and after a time, sent him home, thinking that after the crows had seen one person leave the field they would suppose the danger passed and come down. But they wisely kept aloof, and not until he himself had started for home did they venture to alight in the corn.

The next day he took two persons with him with the same result: first one person left the field, then another, the crows cawing their approval, but remaining in their safe position, and not until the third person had been seen to depart from the field would the cunning creatures trust themselves within gunshot of the little building. The next day half a dozen persons entered. Presently one of them went back across the field. The crows mentioned the fact among themselves, but kept their distance. Another person went away with the same result. Directly a third emerged from the building and disappeared. The unhappy crows, having reached the end of their mathematical rope, came down in platoons to their deferred breakfast, unaware of the armed enemies still remaining in the building, who at once opened fire upon the poor birds, whose great misfortune was that they were unable to count more than three.

This experiment was tried repeatedly with six, seven and eight persons; but the crows never failed to take the position that there could be no more than three, and when three departed they invariably descended to their doom. —[Portland Advertiser.

Cause of Hog Cholera.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* touches the main cause of this troublesome disease when he writes:

It is my candid opinion that our running streams are the greatest agents for carrying and spreading this disease, and that so long as there is a lot of cholera hogs allowed to have access to the same streams, below where the diseased hogs are, they will be in dangea. I have as yet failed to hear of any hogs dying with the cholera that were not allowed to run at large, nor to drink from a running stream (unless a spring, or near the source of a stream), nor in any way come in contact with diseased hogs, while thousands of dollars worth of hogs have been lost by this disease within a small range, all of which obtained their water from streams of running water.

Household Receipts.

[From the Presbyterian Cook Book.]

RUSK.—Piece of bread dough large enough to fill a quart bowl; 1 tea-cup of melted butter, 1 egg, 1 tea-spoonful of soda. Knead quite hard, roll out thin, lap together, cut with a mould and set them to rise in a warm place.

YAZOR GINGERBREAD.—1 cup of sugar, 1 of butter, 1 of molasses, 1 of sour milk, 4 of flour, 4 eggs, 1 tea-spoonful of soda. Ginger to taste.

DELICATE CAKE.—2 tea-cupfuls of white sugar, 3-4 of a cup of butter, 1 cup of sweet milk, 4 cups of flour, the whites of 4 eggs beaten to a stiff froth, 3 tea-spoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor to taste.

SODA BISCUIT.—1 pint of sweet milk, 1 tea-spoonful of cream of tartar, ½ teaspoonful of soda with the milk, and 1 tea-spoonful of lard mixed with the flour; a little salt. Cut 1 4 of an inch thick, and bake ten minutes.

POP OVERS.—1 cup of milk, 1 cup of flour, 1 egg, and 1 tea-spoonful of salt. Bake in gem pans. Let them get hot before putting in the batter, and bake quickly. Serve immediately.

Regularity of Feeding.

It is very comfortable in cold weather to sit by a warm fire. Many who have the care of stock dislike to leave warm quarters, and cling to the fire place, letting half hour after half hour pass by, while the hungry stock are shivering and hungering for food and water. In thus waiting for food and water, an animal loses flesh rapidly. Brutes are the best time keepers in the world. They know the very minute their food should be supplied, and are disappointed if it does not come. The good stock breeder, therefore, should see that regularity and promptness prevail in the care and management of stock. Their various wants should have attention at the very minute daily. If hired men will not be prompt in taking care of stock, if they don't sympathize with brutes in winter, they ought to be discharged and more humane men employed in their place. The poor brutes do suffer severely in winter. Even in warm barns and stables they can hardly keep warm in cold weather, but if left out of doors, exposed to storms and cold their sufferings are intense, and they should be fed with the regularity of clock work, and fed all they can eat, and they will require at least one-third more food to keep up animal heat than they would if kept in the stable. All stock should have shelter. It is cruel to leave it exposed to the rigors of winter without shelter.—[Rural World.

Chicken Raising as a Source of National Wealth.

One of the secrets of the prosperity of the French people, and their ability to bear even the heaviest burdens without giving way under them, is the extraordinary thoroughness with which they cultivate their farms, vineyards and orchards, and profits which they contrive to obtain from the smallest and most insignificant products. We find a fresh exemplification of this in some figures lately published in a French paper, exhibiting the extent and profits of chicken raising. There are in France about 40,000,000 hens, valued at $20,000,000. One-fifth are marketed yearly for the table, bringing about $4,000,000. The annual production of chickens is 80,000,000, worth in the city markets, $24,000,000, and $2,000,000 are added for the extra value of capons and fatted hens. The production of eggs is estimated at 48,000,000, making the total value of eggs, chickens, capons, and hens annually sold about $80,000,000, $2.22 to every man woman and child in France. The power to make much out of a little, and to live frugally on small means, and with limited resources to fall back on, is the distinguishing trait of the French people, and one worth emulating.

Flashes of Humor.

It is a thin excuse for a young lady to lie abed until nine o'clock in the morning because this is sleep year.

It is said that in Chicago ladies faint away in church in order that other ladies may have a chance to inspect their jewelry and make sure that it did not come from a dollar store.

A jawbone sixteen feet long is to be exhibited at the Centennial by Massachusetts. Put it in the woman's department, by all means.

The other day, up in Watertown, the wind blew a lady directly into a man's arms, and ever since that time, whenever old Probabilities indicates breezy weather, the sidewalks of the town are so crowded with young men as to render them almost impassible.

'How are you, count?' said a noted wag to a spruce-looking specimen of the genus snob. 'Sir!' exclaimed the indignant swell, who are you, and why do you call me count?' 'Why, I saw you counting oysters, last week, and I supposed you were of royal blood.' Snob vamosed.

'It is not our fault,' says a Milwaukee editor, 'that we are red-headed and small, and the next time that one of those overgrown rural roosters in a ball room reaches down for our head, and suggests that some fellow has lost a rose bud out of his button-hole, there will be trouble.'

'Madam, do you know that you possess one of the best voices in the world?' said a saucy fellow to a woman the other day.

'Indeed, do you think so?' replied the womam, with a flush of pride at the compliment.

'I do, most certainly,' continued the rascal, 'for if you hadn't it would have been worn out long ago.'

A man was walking along High street musing on general amnesty, when he slipped and struck a man ahead him in the small of the back with his feet. The man said 'Oh!' and went waltzing boomerang fashion into three young ladies ahead of him. Each of the three sat down on the nice sidewalk with thanks. The man who started the casualties came forward and said he was 'so sorry.' Then each of the three, not to be outdone, exclaimed in a breath, 'not at all,' and further intimated that it was 'just splendid.' The first man said it was 'so slippery,' the three all chorused 'so slippery,' and the man who had done the waltzing had made up his mind to say 'so slippery,' or to die in the attempt, when he slipped again and sat down. He then concluded he had nothing to say about it, but had better let the thing speak for itself.

WHY SHE DIDN'T SMOKE.—Old Mrs. Dufficker stated to a neighbor, the other night, while comfortably sitting in front of the fire, that she had "allers had a great notion to learn to smoke, she did so love the aromy of terbacker. I would have learned long ago, dear knows, but I heard wunst that a man had his tongue paralyzed by smokin' and that skeared me out. Lord knows I wouldn't want my tongue paralyzed, fur I couldn't talk none if it was."

Here the old gentleman, who had been silently gazing into the fire, drew a long sigh. There's no telling what the old fellow was thinking about.

EASY ARITHMETIC.—In Lady Wood's new novel, "Below the Salt," one of the characters gives a definition in arithmetic that will be quite acceptable to our young lady readers. Edgar is speaking to Pleasance:

"Now, I kiss you three times on one cheek, and four times on your mouth. How many did that make altogether?"

"Seven," whispered the girl, disengaging herself to breathe more freely.

"That is arithmetic," said the youth, triumphantly.

"Dear me," said Pleasance, "I should not have thought it."

A certain parson, who is also a school teacher, handed a problem to his class in mathematics the other day. The first boy took it, looked at it a while, and said: "I pass." Second boy took it and said: "I turn it down." The third boy stared at it awhile, and drawled out: "I can't make it." "Very good boys," said the parson; "we will proceed to cut for a new deal." And the switch danced like lightning over the shoulders of those depraved young mathematicians.

"You see, grandmother, we perforate an aperture in the appex, and a corresponding aperture at the base; and, by forcibly inhaling the breath, the egg is entirely discharged of its contents." "Why, bless my soul!" cried the old lady, "what wonderful improvements they do make; we just made a hole in both ends and sucked."

HADN'T BEEN THERE.—In the office of one of the hotels the other day a man spit a great deal of tobacco juice around, and had a great deal to say about his voyage to Europe last year. He used many oaths, made himself disagreeably familiar to all, and fidally stepped on a little man's corns and bluntly asked:

"Did you ever go to Europe?"

"No, sir, I never did," was the reply. "I have had all I could do to stay at home and learn manners."

There was lots of silence around there after that.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical properties are

Alternative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS HUMOR, TUMORS, CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, CANKER, FAINTNESS AT THE STOMACH, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT AND SPINAL COMPLAINTS, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES of the SKIN PUSTULES, PIMPLES, BOILS, BLOTCHES, TETTER, SCALDHEAD and RINGWORM, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For PAINS IN THE BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS, LEUCORRHOEA, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases, and GENERAL DEBILITY, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of those complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HEADACHE, PILES, NERVOUSNESS AND GENERAL PROSTRATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS,

BOSTON, MASS.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proven by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take—every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? VEGETINE WILL CURE THESE COMPLAINTS.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

BOSTON, December 12, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the wonderful power of VEGETINE in curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,
Pass. Agt., Mich. C. R. R.,
69 Washington street, Boston.

v8n84t

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

"NIP and TUCK"

(CHROMO.)

The Great American Tea Company

31 & 33 VESEY STREET, N. Y.

Teas Distributed to Clubs at Importers' Prices.

Beautiful Oil Chromos, of different sizes, presented to purchasers of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 pounds of Tea, in Clubs of $30 and upwards. The Company has now ready for delivery a splendid Chromo, entitled "Nip and Tuck," a new (three pound) picture, showing a lively skirmish between baby and his pet dog for the possession of a doll. It is so full of roaring fun that no description can tell the story so well as the simple title of the artist. The battle is just Nip and Tuck, and must be seen to be appreciated. Send for Circular of prices, terms, etc.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 & 33 Vesey Street,
P. O. BOX 5643. NEW YORK CITY. 7-50-4t

HHERY WILSON HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES. The nation mourns his loss. AGENTS WANTED. Apply for choice of territory to QUAKER CITY PUB. CO., Phil. Pa. 49-4t

Railways.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mail.	A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Bannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 32	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	24	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	45	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42
RETURN.			
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 27
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 16	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 56
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

	A.M.	P.M.
Leave Bellefonte	8 10	2 15
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek	8 10	12 44	4 49
Nagny	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

Carriages.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

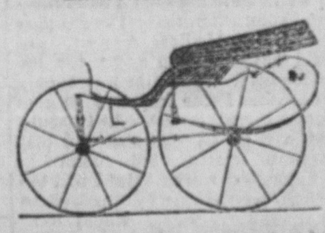
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first-class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

For Sale at this Office.

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,

$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Merchant Tailors.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

$23 SUITS! $25 SUITS!

OVERCOATS, $16.50 & $18.

PANTALOONS, $6.00.

The great "mark down" for the

CENTENNIAL YEAR!

We are prepared to take orders for CLOTHING—full suits for $23 and $25, of genuine all-wool fabrics, well made, well-trimmed, and guaranteed to fit, or no sale.

Spring Overcoats, $16.50 & $18.

PANTALOONS, $6.00.

We are now having made a full assortment of the best woolen goods at the above very low prices, and are ready to take your measure for a complete outfit at the same prices. These goods we have the full control of for this market, and are specially adapted to fine custom trade. The largest, fullest and most complete assortment of

HATS & SHIRTS

in the county. The best Wamsutta shirt, 3-ply linen bosom, and the "King of Shirts," $1 50 each. Hats and Shirts as low as $1 00.

HATS—SHIRTS—COLLARS

Country merchants' attention especially called to our stock and prices of the above articles.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

[Successors to John Montgomery.]

NO. 7 BROCKERHOFF ROW.

☞ Everybody is invited to inspect our stock. v8n4-1y

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Car Works.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
4-28-tf. Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.

For Sale.

Timothy Seed &c.

FOR SALE.

A FINE LOT OF

Timothy Seed,

ORCHARD GRASS,

AND

WISCONSIN

LARGE CLOVER SEED,

JUST RECEIVED

FROM THE WEST,

And for sale by

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN.

v8n7-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP

Enquire at this office

WE KEEP ON HAND

all kinds of

ES AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

S AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

we sell in any quantity desired. Call at this office.

$ DOWN WITH HARD TIMES $

SAVE MONEY, and to do it, buy where you get your money's worth. The great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Broomfield street, Boston, Mass., since 1873, has sold goods to 125,000 patrons. It offers every variety of Dry, Fancy and Staple Goods, Groceries, Books, Cutlery, Glassware, &c., &c., at about half price, and sells everything at only one dollar.

First Hands. It buys from manufacturers and first hands, and can sell for $1 what country dealers ask $2 to $3 for. This is no humbug, no "tickets" or lottery. See our circulars, and see the thousands of articles offered at only $1. We are endorsed by the best papers of Boston, and by 200,000 patrons. See our circulars.

We Can and will sell you goods at less than any other house. We send by mail or express C. O. D., and let you see goods before buying. We want agents everywhere. No risk, no capital required.

ONE CENT buys a postal card. Send one for all our papers, circulars and lists. We can and do sell $2 articles $2 books, &c., all for a single dollar. Beautiful Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Sets, Pipes, Violins, Guitars, Castors, in act 2000 articles all at one dollar. Send now and save money. You can do it, please try. Address all orders to H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield street, Boston, Mass.

v8n3-ow

"9999." MONEY FOR ALL. Only two Dimes. Only two Dimes. "It is always darkest before day." To any reader who will send 20 cents to us we will send one box of 9999 which we guarantee will put you in the way to make $200 a month, and not take half your time. Suitable for men or women, boys or girls, and is entirely new. Thousands can now secure paying business, and constant income. This is the "chance of a lifetime," and if you will not embrace it tell your friends, for it is A FORTUNE for some worthy deserving person who needs a helping hand. Not a recipe, jewelry, or other humbug, but a SAFE and SURE guaranteed business opportunity. Sample box, circulars, &c., &c., are sent at cost, 20 cents, only to introduce it; none free, and none need reply unless they want to make $2000 a year clear. Hundreds are making that, and 20 cents and "9999" will show you "how 'tis done." Address, HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

Pianos and Organs.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, **UNAPPROACHED** in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa. -3t4

Insurance.

THE PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $5,250,000

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

The Penn is strictly mutual. Its entire surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest rates. All of its policies non-forfeitable for their value. Endowment policies issued at life rates.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Agen

7-45 HUMES NEW BLOCK

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

vol7no1-1y

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

and in a workmanlike manner.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 3, 1875.

DANIEL DERR,
JOHN W. BARNES.

7-45

GALBRAITH & WHITE,

PLUMBERS,

GAS & STEAM FITTERS.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

GALBRITH & WHITE,

Bellefonte, Pa.

17-1y

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

ENTERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Penna R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte. 32-1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c.

6-39-1y

Fire-arms.

GREAT REDUCTION!

Good Revolvers - $4.50

Single Shot Guns $3 to $12.00

Double Guns $8 to $150.00

Powder, Shot, Cartridges.

BREECH-LOADING & MUZZLE-LOADING

SHOT GUNS & RIFLES

at the lowest possible rates.

FIREARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

SHOP ON HIGH STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THEODORE DESCHNER.

7-3-1y

Painting & Paper Hanging.

PAINTING

—AND—

Paper Hanging.

ROBERT H. IRWIN

Takes this method to present his claims to public favor. He is prepared to do in a neat, expeditious, and thorough manner, and at prices that defy competition,

House Painting,

GRAINING,

KALSOMINING,

Paper Hanging,

SIGN PAINTING,

AND

FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, ETC.

Orders left at

IRWIN & SON'S OFFICE,

in Diamond, or at his Shop on Howard Street will receive prompt attention.

7-35-6m

Schools and Academies.

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

The session re-opens on

MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1876.

YOUNG LADIES

will be received as BOARDERS, in the family apartments of the Principal, under the care and supervision of

Three Competent and Experienced

Lady Instructors. Thorough instruction is given in all the

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER BRANCHES OF STUDY.

Charges for Boarding,

with furnished room, pleasantly warmed and lighted with gas, together with washing, will be at the rate of $5 00 per week. For instruction $1 25 per week.

J. P. HUGHES, Principal.

v8n1-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v8n7-tf

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Foundries.

W. P. DUNCAN,

BELLEFONTE PA.

FOUNDER & MACHINIST

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v5n46-1y

Furniture Rooms.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

JOHN BRACHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v6n10

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Patents.

Inventors. If you want a Patent send us a model or sketch and a full description of the invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fees will be in ordinary cases, $25. ADVICE FREE.

Send Stamp for "Guide for obtaining Patents," a book of 80 pages.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. 3-6-3m

Hardware.

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit Will take off 5 per cent for cash which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

1-23-1y

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison und St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Cross, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen Pass. Agent, Chicago. v8n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York			9 25 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	1. 2 p. m.
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m.
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	10.30 p. m.
"	" "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	9.00 p. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m.
"	"	Williamsport	8.25 a. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m.
"	"	Renovo	11.05 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m.
LIMITED MAIL leaves Philada			7.20 a. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	7.20 a. m.
"	"	" Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	2.20 p. m.
"	"	" Lock Haven	3.30 p. m.
"	" "	" Renovo	4.45 p. m.
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila			8.00 a. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
"	"	" Harrisburg	1.25 p. m.
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m.
"	"	" Lock Haven	7.30 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven			6.40 a. m.
"	"	" Williamsp't	7.55 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.50 a. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	6.15 p. m.
"	"	" Philadelphia	4.10 p. m.
"	"	" New York	7.35 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte			8.10 a. m.
"	"	" Renovo	9.10 a. m.
"	"	" Lock Haven	10 25 a. m.
"	"	" Williamsport	11.35 a. m.
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	3.00 p. m.
"	"	" Philadelphia	6.20 p. m.
"	"	" New York	9.15 p. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11. 20 a. m.
"	"	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m.
"	"	Renovo	8.25 p.
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 p.
"	"	Williamsp't	10.55 p. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.30 a. m.
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m.
"	"	Phila	7.00 a. m.
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.35 a. m.
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	3.55 a. m.
"	"	" Baltimore	7.35 a. m.
"	"	" Philadelphia	7.35 a. m.
"	"	" New York	10.25 a. m.

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail west and Fast Line west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Limited Mail west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Limited Mail west, Fast Line west; Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

ROOMS 40 & 41 TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

ROOMS 40 & 41 TRIBUNE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

ROOMS 40 & 41 TRIBUNE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 247, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 35, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The old Methodist church will be the centre of attraction to-morrow night.

——We see that the Democratic part of the old board of Commissioners are attending court. We wonder if the ring still has them under pay.

——Bellefonte don't have any whiskey frauds. Men live and die here perfectly honest, and when they come to die no one can say: "There was cotton in his all wool goods."

——Bill Brown hasn't got that legacy yet, but he feels so sure of it that he orders large smoked hams and roast beef sent around to his house every once in a while.

——Since the recent robberies of the stores of this town, a Bellefonte woman sleeps with her feet out of bed, so that the cold air may awaken her if the burglars open the windows.

——Large flocks of wild pigeons were noticed flying over Bellefonte in a north-easterly direction last Tuesday morning. This, no doubt, will be good news to the hunters. Now hunt up the pigeon roosts.

——Josh says nothing can be more trying to a new convert than to get up in meeting and make a declaration of his intention to be good, and then sit down to find his pocket picked of fifty dollars.

——Patrick Gillmore, the originator of the World's Peace Jubilee, has purchased an interest in a Boston grocery store, and during the future years will sound the praises of wooden nutmegs, red herring, and white oak cheese.

——Josh can get away with a plate of raw oysters without one single scowl waving its heels across his rudy, weather-beaten countenance. But he will keep up an awful winking and blinking all the while.

——Louis Doll has sold his present place of business, on High street, to Faust, the carpet weaver, who will take possesion the first of April next. Mr. Doll has rented a room of Blanchard & McCafferty, opposite the depot.

——The rush at the Bush House still continues, and if we are to judge by the arrivals there, everybody and their friends stop with Colonel Wilkinson when they come to town. Those who travel soon find out which is the best hotel.

——General Beaver, and John Rishel, of Benner, raised thirty bushels of wheat to the acre last year. Their farms contain a little over a hundred acres each, on which they had about nine hundred bushels. This is the result of good farming, although Mr. Rishel's farm is exposed to wind, we are informed that his present crop looks very fine.

——The "Watchman" wants to know why we copied a local from that paper in relation to Mr. Gerberick's new house, word for word, without giving credit. The local in question was ordered into our paper by Mr. Gerberick as an advertisement. We had no authority to change the phraseology of it, although perhaps the "Watchman" was entitled to credit.

——In the local copied from the "Watchman" last week in relation to the new house of C. Gerberick, of the West ward, through an oversight we spelled the name "Garbrick," when it should have been Gerberick. Mr. Gerberick called particular attention to this when he gave us the notice, but being very busy it passed from our mind until we saw the name wrong after the paper was out.

——On last Friday morning Mr. Christian Uhl, a well-to-do farmer who lives on ex-Sheriff Kline's farm, in Spring township, came to town in great haste, and informed his acquaintances that two of his best horses had been stolen. He telegraphed to different points, and had hand bills printed describing the property; but before the day passed he received the glad tidings that the horses had been taken down the valley and abandoned near the old Weaver farm, now owned by the Messrs. Curtin. Mr. Uhl was highly gratified at receiving this news, and we advise thieves to give his stable a wide berth hereafter.

——Our fellow-townsman, William V. Hughes, has recently purchased an interest in the business of Hoover, Harris & Co., Philipsburg, where he contemplates making his residence in the future. This firm has been largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber for several years, the hard times having little or no effect on their trade, except in prices. They also have a box factory in successful operation in Philadelphia, of which Mr. Thad Hamilton is superintendent. Since Mr. Hughes has joined them they have purchased the planing mill of Hoop, Humes & Co., Philipsburg, for the sum of $20,000. In addition to this, they propose to take contracts for building, and have recently been the successful bidders for building a very large passenger depot for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in West Philadelphia, and another of smaller dimensions at Cape May, for the same company. Although the contract price for the depot at Philadelphia is between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars, the job is to be completed by the first of May next, and a heavy penalty is attached for any delay after that date.

——A few days ago we noticed a gentleman on the street who earns his bread by hard work, and maintains a large family. He looked healthy and pleasant, and was attired in a bran-new suit of broad cloth, which is not common to very many of our acquintances in every day life. As we were on the lookout for items, we became somewhat inquisitive, and we ventured the query as to how he obtained such a nice suit in these hard times. He was very happy to inform us, and said: "Well, it used to be when I got my weeks wages, I would go to the saloons, after purchasing groceries and some other necessaries of life, and never left as long as my money lasted. I frequently went home full of beer, and with an empty pocket. I concluded to quit that kind of business, and every week thereafter I laid up the usual amount that I spent for beer, and it wasn't long, to my surprise, that I found thirty-eight dollars in my savings bank, with which I purchased this suit."

Changed His Mind.—A strappin' big stranger entered Andrew Jackson Cruse's tobacco store in the Bush House block yesterday, and leaning too heavily on the show case, broke one of the panes of glass.

"That will cost you two dollars, "said the proprietor.

"Haven't got the money," replied the stranger.

"Well, you can't go out of the store until you pay for that glass?" said the store-keeper, in a determined voice.

"I'm sorry, but I'm willing to be licked if that will do you any good," replied the stranger, rapidly getting out of two coats and a vest, showing arms like joints of stovepipe.

"Oh, I guess it was purely accidental," said the shop-keeper, in an altered voice, as he got behind the counter in a hurry, "and you needn't mind about waiting around here any longer. Here's a 'stir kidora' for you to smoke, and I guess there is a fire up street; I thought I heard the Logan boys out."

Accident.—A week ago last Tuesday, Feb. 29th, John Beathy, Esq., of Marion twp., while attempting to start a loaded team slipped and fell, and the forward wheels of the wagon, loaded with fifty-three bushel of wheat, passed over both his legs, fracturing the bone of one leg at the ankle. It happened in this way: His son William had loaded the grain to take it to Howard, and had just left the team standing and gone into the house for something preparitory to starting, when his father thought he would start the team into the road, and in doing so slipped and fell, as above described. Mr. Beathy is in the 78th year of his age, and one of the oldest residents. Dr. Hensil, of Howard, attended him, and we are glad to learn that he is doing well.

——The Pennsylvania railroad company have, within a short time past, exchanged an old passenger car for a new one on the express train, which is an ornament as well as a pleasant coach for travelers to ride in. This car is furnished with gas fixtures to light it, and an automatic brake, to be used in case of emergencies. To accomplish this there is an air receiver in the bottom of the car which is full of compressed air, to which there is an attachment by which the passengers, familiar with the fact, can put on the brake in a moment's warning, and cause the train to stop. This improvement has been recently accomplished by Mr. Westinghouse, and makes his patent the most complete car brake in use.

——Dr. Robert L. McClellan, who represents Chester county in the State Senate, arrived in this place on Friday last, and spent a few days in visiting his relatives in this vicinity, who are decendants of Philip Benner. The doctor, like every other sensible man that comes to Bellefonte, was highly pleased with our town. Although not personally acquainted with the gentleman, we must say if his ability corresponds with his fine appearance, Chester county Republicans have the right man in the right place.

——There are over two hundred counterfeits on "the best currency the world ever saw."

—— Those who love African singing, in real old Southern style, will not fail to go to the old Methodist church, to-morrow night.

——The winter is past, and we have not heard a word about the weather hurting the peach crop. But there won't be a peach next year.

——It has been decided by the Illinois Legislature that Sunday is a day of rest, and going fishing is resting. Our legislators at Harrisburg please take notice.

——Don't fail to attend the concert to be given in the old Methodist church, to-morrow night. We have every assurance that it will be the best of the season.

——Josh says that in Milesburg there is no more small-pox—no more vaccination—no more scare—sure thing on seeing your girl now every Saturday night.

——There is to be no more big "red cents" coined. So if you have got one, you had better bury it so that some one can dig it up a thousand years from now, and sell it for twenty five cents.

——Josh says as much as the old Romans loved office, they never had the feeling which a Milesburg Constable has—never felt that their shoulders carried over half the burden of the government.

——The days have grown so much longer now that men who used to dodge in after a drink at a quarter to five P. M. now stand shivering around until six. That is, those who are left, not having joined the Centennial Temperance Club.

——Those of the Bald Eagle lumbermen who can furnish lumber to suit, are now very busy in filling contracts with the Pennsylvania railroad company, who are now buying an unusual large amount of manufactured lumber.

——Josh says that "duom it" comes so near swearing, that no one but a member of the Legislature should use the expression. Josh is right. "Let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay, for whatsoever more than this cometh of evil."

——"Union in Christ" is an excellent union, undenominational illustrated monthly; 60 cents a year, 25 cents to ministers and agents. Sent on trial three months free with best terms to agents. Address, H. A. King, 37 Park Row, New York. Box 2289. 10 4t

——Messrs Valentines & Co., of the Bellefonte forges, have adopted a new method by which they propose to stimulate their forge men to make good iron. They dock those who do not come up to the requirements, and use the dockage in paying premiums to those who do. Jack Kinney has recently been awarded a watch, purchased from the proceeds, and we have no doubt that the new regulations will have a very beneficial effect upon the delinquents, hereafter. This seems to be a novel idea, and it will be a matter of interest, if kept in operation, to know the history of it one year hence.

School Report.—Report of Fairview school, Howard township, Henry Thompson, teacher. Whole number enrolled, males 31, females 15; total, 46; per cent. males 90, females 92; total, 91. Branches of study, alphabet, 3; spelling, 4; reading, 44; writing, 44; mental arithmetic, 38; written arithmetic, 38; geography, 19; grammar, 15; composition weekly by school. Eight boys, H. Pifer, A. J. Pifer, G. Pifer, W. Schenck, E. E. Askey, W. Holter, L. C. Boone, and seven girls, M. B. Gardner, B. M. Schenck, S. E. Askey, M. B. Askey, L. K. Loder, R. G. Gardner and S. E. White, did not miss a day. There were 23 visitors present during the month, which shows an interest.

——We understand that burning charcoal is about to be revolutionized in this section. The usual method heretofore has been "to coal" in pits, by which the wood yielded from thirty-five to forty bushels per cord. The modern plan is to burn in kilns, by which the yield is increased to sixty bushels per cord. W. M. Holmes has recently erected some of these kilns at his saw mill in Snow Shoe, and is now making coal for the Messrs. Valentines, which is said to be a very good article. Another advantage is that these kilns can be operated in winter time, which is not the case with pits. Mr. Holmes chops wood and floats it in the stream with his logs, which is another advantage.

——We have noticed for several days past car-loads of ice coming in on the Snow Shoe road—the nicest kind of ice—eight inches thick and as clear as crystal. Upon inquiry we learn that Gen. Beaver, Dr. Hale, John P. Harris and others have procured their supply of ice for next summer from the mountain region of Snow Shoe. The railroad company charge seventy-five cents a ton freight, and the cost of loading it on the cars is two dollars a ton, making the total cost of loading and carriage two dollars and seventy-five cents a ton. This is as fine ice as we ever saw—as fine as could be obtained in the vicinity of Bellefonte the coldest winter ever was seen. We need not go without ice when Snow Shoe yields so fine a crop.

——At the meeting of the Centennial Temperance Club, held last Monday night, sixteen new members were initiated, which makes their present membership ninety-eight. The success which this society has met is without parallel in the history of temperance societies of Centre county, and the amount of good they are accomplishing is incalculable. Every lover of temperance and good order must feel very friendly to this movement, for we think no one can deny that there has been no movement inaugurated in this community for years that has accomplished so much good in so short a time. We are creditably informed, by one who knows, that there has been but one member so lost to honor and shame as to violate his pledge without any show of sorrow or repentance. Although many of these men are poor—indeed, we might say most all are poor—yet they have honor, pride and manhood left. We hope that all the members will stand firm, and in no very distant future there are men in this club who will take a leading position in the affairs of this county; and if they stand manfully by the right, God will bless them all.

——We have received a very interesting communication from R. H. Colburn, of Howard, in which he says he has in past times sent us communications for publication which we have not inserted. We have no recollection of receiving any such communications. We are always ready and anxious to avail ourselves of any valuable communications or local news sent us by our friends. If they are not in shape to publish as sent, we always glean what we can from them, if there is anything to glean. If Mr. Colburn has sent us anything the probability is that it never reached us. But be this as it may, we want all our subscribers to understand that we do not—for the paltry sum of two dollars a year—agree to give them any stock or controling interest in the paper. *We* are running this paper ourselves, and we print such things as have merit in them and we think will be of interest to the general reader. Therefore, we consider it more of a favor to us to get them than to the sender to print them, provided, as stated above, they contain anything of interest.

——We cheerfully make mention of a musical entertainment to be furnished by six members of the African Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, on Thursday evening of this week (to-morrow) in the "church on the hill," recently vacated by the Methodist brethren for the occupancy of more congenial quarters. The voices of these performers, by a skillful and careful professor, have received artistic culture, and we risk nothing in assuring our citizens that a very pleasant evening's entertainment is in store for them. Plantation melodies, by Stephen C. Foster, will be rendered in good old Southern style. The religious and emotional nature of the colored man will, in great fullness, find expression in weird and picturesque cadence, and more vehemently, in camp-meeting refrains.

The citizen recently invested with the highest civic honors of this town, S. S. Lyon, Esq., and also superintendent of the A. M. E. Sunday-school, bespeaks for the occasion the kind, courteous and christian appreciation of our citizens. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

——About a couple dozen of Democrats met in the Court House last week for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State convention. These Democrats seem to have a peculiar way of calling a convention. Alexander's name appeared in the call of the "Watchman," and Bower's in the *Reporter* and *Berichter*. It is understood that Alexander called on the Modocs, and Bower the regulars. Being somewhat suspicious that the Lancaster meeting will be a sickly concern, which will need "Phisik," they appointed Doctors Dobbins and Hillibish as delegates, provided they pay their own expenses. These gentlemen are chronic candidates for office. The former claims that he is just the man to handle the county funds, while the latter is the most competent man to make laws at Harrisburg. They seem to be greatly tickled with the empty honor of going to Lancaster, and we are just as content they shall take all the glory out of the trip that there may be in it.

Fire in Snow Shoe.—Last Monday a house occupied by Thomas Hampton, and owned by A. C. Hinton, Esq., late County Commissioner, was entirely consumed by fire, together with all the furniture it contained. We have not learned whether the furniture or building were insured or not.

——"The Christian is the best paper I get," says Mr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher. This large 16 page, illustrated monthly will be sent post paid three months to any address for 10 cents, or to ministers free, by the publisher, H. L. Hastings, Boston, Mass.

——The Junior Sons of '76 have made "Rome howl" over in Clearfield. They claim a victory over the Democracy in Osceola, and they have swept every thing before them in Houtzdale.

Personal.—Thomas F. Patton, Esq., of Pine Grove, was in our sanctum last Friday, and brought us a few stamps from our friend and patron, Reed Barr, Esq., of that place. Mr. Patton is one of the most popular men in Furgerson township, and received proof of the esteem by which he is held by his neighbors, having been elected to the office of Supervisor in this stronghold of Democracy at the late local election. He will honor any position to which the people may elevate him.

—George S. Gray, of Half Moon, either called, or wrote to us, we cannot now recall which; but if he did not call we hope he will when he comes to town. He is one of our square men, and always pays promptly.

—James Crust, Esq., of Fillmore, called at our office last Saturday. We happened to be out at the time, but he left the price of the paper for a year in advance, any how. We hope Mr. Crust will call again when he is in town, when he will, no doubt, find us at our post, pegging away.

—Among our numerous visitors last week was William T. McKean, of Zion. Mr. McKean has a nice farm, and is considered one of Centre county's best farmers, and that is saying a good deal, for this is a hard county to beat in this respect. He left us his little donation.

—William Irwin, of Walker, was in to see us last Saturday, and paid subscriptions for Mrs. Mary Holmes and S. H. Bennison. Mr. Irwin is one of the best farmers of Marion township, and delights in keeping the best horses and stock to be found in all the country around. He is a staunch Republican, and a good fellow any way you take him.

—George Jack, one of the substantial men of Boalsburg, called on us last Friday and handed us over some of the needful as good-naturedly as if he were disposing of a hundred-dollar bill of goods to cash customers of his store. Mr. Jack is a good Republican, who loves principles more than money, and that is why he don't forget the printers.

—Thomas Croft, of Milesburg, remembers us these hard times. He comes from the land where lives Zeigler, the great temperance reformer, and Josh, the philosopher. We do not think he is as great a reformer as the first, nor as great a philosopher as the latter, but he is a good fellow, is Thomas, and we hope he will always call when he comes to town.

—Bald Eagle Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., is fortunate in having so competent a person for permanent secretary as A. R. Peters, of Milesburg. He was in to see us last Wednesday, and reports the lodge experiencing a moderate degree of prosperity. We hope he will call again, and not wait for his next year's subscription to become due.

—Alexander Whittaker, of Curwinsville, called last Thursday—not to pay his subscription, because that was done long ago; but to give us the name of a new subscriber out in Canton, Ohio, Isaac Whittaker by name. Alexander was a resident of Bellefonte some years ago, and owned a lot of land among the "bloated bond holders" of Linn street.

—There are a great many Dales in this county, and a more honorable, upright family is not to be found within our boundaries; and what is more, they are all staunch Republicans. One of the scions of this family, Henry Dale, of Boalsburg, was in to see us last Wednesday. We do not know that he has moved, but he has transferred his post-office address from Boalsburg to Lemont.

—John Eckley, of Benner township, and a son of Joseph Eckly, of Spring township, left for the West last Monday week. He will make his home in the future at Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, where he will follow the business of farming. He came in to subscribe for the Republican that it might follow him to his new home. May he prosper, get rich, and be the father of a numerous progeny.

—M. D. Silknitter, of Snow Shoe, although an M. D., is not, as we are aware of, a doctor of physic. But one thing we do know, he is a right good fellow, and always has his paper paid for before he reads it. That is what makes us happy. He thinks the Snow Shoe coal mines will be exhausted in about fifteen years at the present rate of mining. He has promised us some items from that quarter, so that our readers may soon expect something interesting from the mountains of Snow Shoe.

—J. C. Sheneberger, of Boalsburg, called on us last Saturday. Mr. Sheneberger has been a subscriber to the Republican ever since we have had charge of it, and is one of our most valued patrons because he has ever been mindful of the fact that the printer cannot live on air. He has taken Horace Greeley's advice and is going West. We have been here long enough to become acquainted with the faces of our patrons, who call upon us regularly every year, and when one decides to go away where we may never see him again, it gives us a sort of feeling as though we were losing an old friend. Mr. Sheneberger has our good wishes for his prosperity, even unbounded success, in his new field of labor, and as success is always the result of energy and thrift, we have no doubt but that he will succeed.

We have had a great many other visitors during the week, but we have not the space to speak of them all at this time. We hope in the week to come twice as many more will call, and every one with a little piece of green paper with a big figure two on it which they are anxious to give to the editor. But if you have not the greenback, come any way. We are always glad to see our friends.

——Among the severa Life Insurance companies, which are laying claim to the patronage of this community, there are none which offer better inducements than the Brooklyn Life, of New York. There are many features which render this company preferable to any other, while it also has all the valuable features of the others. Their policies are strictly non-forfeiting, therefore rendering it absolutely impossible for the insured, no matter what misfortune may befall them, to lose what they have paid in. Then, again, all policy holders participate in the dividends after the second year, making them virtually stock holders in the company and a sharer in the profits. Then the policies always have a cash surrender value, which is endorsed upon every one when it is issued, thus rendering it good collateral for part of the amount of the money paid in any time during the life of the holder. We believe this is a new feature peculiar to this company, and rendering it more desirable to those wishing to be insured, for this reason: no other parties holding them can save them, by this means, from forfeiture in the day of extreme need by borrowing on them as collateral. None can look into the future, and we know not the day nor the hour when the most prosperous business man of to-day may find it convenient to avail himself of this feature to maintain his insurance in full force. We might write a long article showing the advantages of this company, but space will not permit it. We may, however, have more to say about it in some future issue; meanwhile we commend all desiring to obtain this blessing against their family of little ones coming to want in the event of their death, to see the agent, R. M. Magee, Esq., over Reynolds' Bank, before insuring in other companies.

Harbingers of Spring.—The first flowers of the season in full bloom, can be seen at the beautiful residence of Daniel Rhoads, Esq., on Linn street, sticking their heads up out of the sod on the terraces in front of the house. They are crocuses, a genus of plant of the order *iridaceæ*. These plants are of two kinds, viz: The "crocus vernus," with purple or white flowers, and finely netted root-coats, and "C. Susianous," or cloth of golden crocus, with small, deep, yellow flowers, the setals of which are curiously veined with dark, chocolate-brown lines. Crocuses are a hearty little plant, needing very little or no care, and are quite a pretty addition to borders for flower beds.

A Fact Worth Knowing.—Are you suffering with consumption, coughs, severe colds settled on the breast, or any disease of the throat and lungs? If so go to your druggists, F. P. Green and J. Zeller & son, and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany, and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and druggists all over our country writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its superior virtue, get a sample bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. eow.

——Dr. J. M. Blair, of Unionville, called upon us last week. He is one of the live men of the county, and has often been a candidate for official honors which, in this county, has almost always been a fruitless race for so true a Republican as the doctor. We hope that some time in the near future the people will get their eyes open to the maleficence in office which now prevails, when such good men as the doctor will be sought after and elected. He left us the price of two years' subscription.

——M. P. Weaver, of Pleasant Gap, called last week. Notwithstanding the attack made upon him by a correspondent of the "Watchman" a short time ago, he does not appear to be in the least alarmed.

"He was not born in a thicket
To be scared by a cricket."

——The winter has almost passed, and yet no stove has been blown up with gun powder in stove wood.

MARRIED.

On Feb. 24, by Rev. W. R. Fisher, at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Anetta Zettle and Mr. Harvey Vanada, both of George's Valley.

On Feb. 22, at the residence of Mr. John Dasbermen, by Rev. M. Sloat, Mr. William H. Lucas and Miss Florence V. Toner, both of Potter township.

DIED.

On Feb. 27, in Harris township, Sarah, wife of Jonathan Tressler, aged 73 years.

On the 24th ult., at Millheim, Jane, wife of George Ulrich, aged 25 years and 11 months.